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WHOLE No. 2399.

EDWARD VI STRICKEN BEFORE HE COULD TAKE HIS CROWN

A Serious Operation Puts His Life in Jeopardy.

LONDON, June 25.—The first news of startling developments in the King's condition came to the public in a notice posted at Buckingham Palace by Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, at 12:46 p. m. today:

"The King is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care his majesty would be able to go through the ceremonies. On Monday evening a recurrence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary. Lister, Thomas Smith, Laking, Thomas Barlow, Treves."

At 2:46 p. m. the following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace:

"The operation has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been evacuated. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition."

The following bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace at 6 o'clock this evening:

"His majesty continues to make satisfactory progress and has been much relieved by the operation."

The following bulletin was issued at 11:10 p. m.:

"The King's condition is as good as could be expected after so serious an operation. His strength is maintained, there is less pain and his majesty has taken a little nourishment. It will be some days before it will be possible to say that King Edward is out of danger."

THE CORONATION IS POSTPONED

LONDON, June 24.—A brief notice has been published in the Gazette, as a result of which the entire state, social and business arrangements throughout the country are paralyzed. The order is dated from the Earl Marshal's office and reads as follows:

"I have to announce that the solemnity of the coronation of their majesties, King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, is postponed from the 26th to a date hereafter to be determined."

The sudden announcement of the postponement of the coronation, just on the eve of the ceremonies, caused the utmost consternation everywhere. The news spread like wildfire. On the Stock Exchange the effect of the startling news was immediate. Prices weakened, led by consols, with a fall of half a point. His majesty, under ordinary conditions, was not looked upon as a good subject for operation, and though the King passed successfully through the ordeal, it is believed that many weeks must elapse before he will be able to undergo the arduous labor of the coronation ceremonial. Therefore, no date can be indicated for carrying out the coronation.

The work of demolishing the stands and all the paraphernalia prepared for the coronation pageant was in full swing during the latter part of the afternoon. Hundreds of workmen who this morning were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the various jobs were at work tearing down all that has taken weeks to accomplish.

Official announcement of the King's serious illness was made to public bodies as speedily as possible. At this morning's rehearsal of the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the Bishop of London requested the congregation to join in the litany out of the coronation service and pray for the recovery of the King.

During the afternoon the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, issued the following notice:

"The Earl Marshal has received the King's commands to express his majesty's deep sorrow that owing to his serious illness the coronation ceremony must be postponed. The celebration in London will be in consequence likewise postponed, but it is the King's earnest hope that the celebrations in the country shall be held as already arranged."

Thinking also expressed to the Lord Mayo his desire that his majesty's dinner to the poor of London be not postponed.

Nothing has yet been decided regarding the movements of the foreign guests. It is understood, however, that the social ambassadors and royal guests will return to their respective countries as soon as more definite news is received of the result of the operation. At the various palaces and at the Buckingham, Grosvenor, Cecil, Carlton and other hotels, where the foreign representatives are staying, the news created the greatest dismay. Royal carriages were already drawn up in readiness to take the guests to the reception at the palace, but the moment the "tickers" announced his majesty's illness all the preparations for the day ceased.

These informed opinion places the date of the coronation in about three months' time, provided King Edward recovers well in the meantime.

In spite of the royal wish that the provincial celebrations be carried out as arranged, many towns have abandoned the festivities which were to be held, although at Liverpool and other large cities hurried meetings were called and it was decided to carry out all the charitable arrangements as previously made. The London business houses of London have decided to keep open June 26th and 27th, although the banks will probably be closed those days.

Portsmouth is perhaps the keenest sufferer among all who lose financially as a result of the postponement of the coronation. The harvest Portsmouth expected to reap from the naval review will now be lost to the city.

The home which tops the hills of the United Kingdom from John O'Grady's Land's End will not be lighted. They will be kept intact, however, in the hope of the celebration being held at a later date.

QUEEN BEARS THE STRAIN BRAVELY

LONDON, June 24.—Queen Alexandra has borne the strain of the past week with the bravest spirit. She was always fearful of what might happen. Her majesty took her part in the festivities at Ascot and elsewhere without revealing any of her inward anxiety, and when she was told today that an operation was imperative and that the coronation would have to be postponed, she quietly answered:

"Have I not felt that this would happen?" and asked, "How does the King hear it?"

Upon receiving an assuring reply, Queen Alexandra exerted herself to appear cheerful and to devise means to lessen the King's grief and disappointment, although she was evidently greatly distressed.

The idea was mooted in some influential quarters today that with a view of preventing the disappointment of the public Queen Alexandra should be crowned alone next Thursday and the King should be crowned in a comparatively private manner upon his recovery. This idea was discussed, but it was rejected as a procedure calculated to mislead the public mind as to the purely relative importance of the Queen consort.

The Pope and the King of Italy and other monarchs have cabled anxious inquiries concerning King Edward's progress, and dispatches received from all parts of the world reflect the intensity of feeling occasioned by the unexpected news of his majesty's illness, and sympathy with the British nation.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, June 24.—The House of Commons was crowded today by members and others who were anxious to hear the expected statement of the Government leader, Mr. J. Balfour, on the subject of the King's illness. Balfour said he had intense gratification in saying that a successful operation had been performed on the King and that his majesty was progressing as well as possible.

"That announcement," proceeded Balfour, "removes a great load off our minds. My first inclination on hearing the melancholy news this morning was to suggest that the House mark its sense of the disaster which has befallen the whole community by adjourning. But, on more careful reflection, I have come to the conclusion that such a course is ill advised. The anxiety we feel must be great, and that anxiety is necessarily augmented by the circumstances under which the disaster has befallen the royal family and the whole country. I have come to the conclusion that if the House was to take the exceptional course to which I have adverted, that which is now anxiety in the public mind might become a panic, and a wholly exaggerated idea of the present state of things might go abroad."

"The status of things is undoubtedly grave, but we ought not to use stronger epithets in regard to it than those I have used, and I am convinced that if we were to consider the King's condition to be such that it would be improper to carry on the business of the country, we should produce a wholly false impression. In these circumstances, we do not propose to suggest any exceptional course, and I am thankful to have been able to inform the House that so far as we know at present, everything is going on as well as can possibly be expected."

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, expressed his entire approval of the course taken by Mr. Balfour, and the House resumed its ordinary business.

MEDICAL OPINION OF KING'S ILLNESS

NEW YORK, June 25.—The following special cable was today received by the New York Medical Journal from its London correspondent, whom they consider the highest medical authority in Great Britain, who is in intimate touch with everything that transpires at the bedside of the King:

"LONDON, June 25.—The King's disease is perityphlitis, following cold contracted nine days previously. His symptoms became rather acute a week ago, but had subsided, and it was hoped that he would go through the coronation ceremony. Owing to a sudden exacerbation early Tuesday morning an operation was decided upon at 10 o'clock, and the operation was performed at noon on Tuesday by Sir Frederick Treves. The anesthetic being administered by Dr. Frederick Hewitt. The abscess was opened around the caecum, the pus evacuated and the cavity drained. There was no resection of the bowel, the newspaper reports that tubing was required to preserve the continuity of the intestine being entirely misleading. The recovery from anesthesia was satisfactory; the patient passed a restless night, succeeded by improvement."

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN EMBASSY

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, after the services at St. Paul's today, were entertained at luncheon at the residence of Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, when Mr. Reid formally took his leave as special ambassador. The only remaining formality in his official leave-taking of the Prince of Wales, which will probably be arranged for tomorrow. Thereafter the American special embassy will dissolve. Mr. and Mrs. Reid and General James H. Wilson, who was to have represented the Army of the United States at the coronation, and Mrs. Wilson going to the Continent, and the other members of Mr. Reid's suite scattering. They will return later to London in their private capacity.

PRAYERS FOR KING AT ST. PUL'S

LONDON, June 25.—At the hour when the King should have been crowned, a great and distinguished gathering, almost identical with that which would have sat in Westminster Abbey, gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral. The approaches were lined by silent throngs, through which drove peers and nobles, colonial premiers, foreign envoys, ambassadors and members of the House of Commons, all in sober dress. The chancel was filled by Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. White; Whitelaw Reid, the special ambassador of the United States to the coronation, and Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; and the leading members of the nobility. President Roosevelt's sisters, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. W. E. Cowley, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Reid to St. Paul's, and the members of this small party were given the most prominent places in the cathedral. In the nave about a thousand of the Westminster Abbey ticket-holders, mainly women, were seated.

As 2 o'clock struck there arose from the far end of the nave the clear notes of the opening sentences of the Litany, chanted by four of the Cathedral clergy. Their tones were in such union that they seemed to emanate from one powerful voice. The choir took up the responses. At each supplication the procession, which crossed at its head, advanced a few steps and then stood still until the response was completed. Through the kneeling congregation the choir advanced to the chancel steps. A score of the clergy followed, and behind them were ten bishops in gorgeous robes. Then came the Most Rev. William Dalrymple MacLagan, the Archbishop of York; the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Lord Bishop of London, surrounded by the archbishops and bishops from the other steps, impressively pronounced the benediction.

For a few moments complete silence reigned and all heads were bowed in prayer, after which the almost blind Archbishop of Canterbury was carefully led down the steps, the procession reformed and the congregation went into the sunlight, gladly discussing the wording of the latest bulletin from Buckingham Palace.

Simultaneously a similar service was conducted at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. It was largely attended by Cabinet Ministers, peers and members of the House of Commons, and was conducted with singing "God Save the King."

From India, Australia and Africa, everywhere where Britons congregated, telegrams announce the holding of impressive supplicatory services.

"If you will notice the bulletins that have been issued," said the senator, "you will see that they have all been worded with the utmost care. To anyone reading through the lines it is apparent that those in charge of the case are not at all sanguine as to the king's recovery. This convinces me that the royal patient's condition is far more serious than people in general appreciate."

OPINIONS OF DEPEW AND KEENE

NEW YORK, June 25.—Senator Depew, who has followed the history of King Edward's case very carefully, does not entertain the most optimistic view of the outcome, cables the London correspondent of the Herald.

"If you will notice the bulletins that have been issued," said the senator, "you will see that they have all been worded with the utmost care. To anyone reading through the lines it is apparent that those in charge of the case are not at all sanguine as to the king's recovery. This convinces me that the royal patient's condition is far more serious than people in general appreciate."

James R. Keene would express no opinion on the chances of the king's recovery. "Whatever the result may be," he said, "it will not affect values in America. If the king should die, his son, the Prince of Wales, would be proclaimed within fifteen minutes. The government would go on as usual."

"The present monarch is greatly admired and esteemed in America. On many occasions he has shown himself to be the friend of American and Americans. Americans he has always treated kindly. I think there would be much genuine sorrow among them in the event of a fatal termination of his illness. Still, in my opinion, values would not be affected in London."

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES IN THE HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

Dole Talks of State- hood—Thompson's Address.

The literary exercises in the Hawaiian Opera House were of more than ordinary interest. The addresses were not only patriotic and eloquent, but also instructive, particularly to those not acquainted with Hawaii's past history. The singing was of a high order, and Captain Berger's Band played as it had never played before. The audience was large and for a Honolulu audience very enthusiastic. The remarks of the speakers were frequently interrupted by applause, and the musical portion of the program was much appreciated.

The curtain rose on a woodland scene, set off by large American flags. In the rear were seated the members of the Hawaiian Band, playing an American overture as they were revealed to the sight of the audience.

In a semi-circle at the front sat the speakers and those taking part, and a few prominent citizens. On the right was Governor Dole, chairman of the meeting. Next him sat Rev. E. S. Muckley. Then came C. L. Hopkins, United States Judge M. M. Estee and Frank E. Thompson. On the left were Attorney General E. P. Dole, Delegate I. W. Wilcox and Captain David Kamaooha of the Kamehameha School.

Following the patriotic overture by the Territorial Band, Rev. E. S. Muckley said a short prayer, calling upon all to stand with the courage of their convictions, which he said was responsible for America's independence.

David Kamaooha then read the Declaration of Independence, speaking the patriotic lines in a firm and fervid tone. He was heartily applauded. Mrs. Agatha Kelley then sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and received several choice leis in appreciation of her work, as well as the enthusiastic plaudits of the audience. She has a remarkably clear soprano voice and uses it to good effect.

GOVERNOR DOLE TALKS OF STATEHOOD.

Governor Dole, in introducing the first speaker of the day, made a few remarks which are especially timely. "I am glad to see here upon this indirect invitation, such a large and representative class of people. Do not think, however, that his observance of American Independence Day dates only from the day of annexation. Hawaii has been observing the Fourth of July for a very long time. Only this morning Mr. James H. Boyd, the Superintendent of Public Works, who is celebrating his forty-fourth birthday anniversary today, told me that as long as he could remember the day had been celebrated here. But it really dates back even further; probably for fifty years or more the Fourth of July has been the most celebrated holiday in the land. It has had an educating influence upon the Hawaiian race, so much so that when annexation came they were prepared to appreciate the principles of the American Government."

"Expansion seems to be the leading theme of American politics at present, and there are two parties in the United States, one upholding the theory and the other bitterly opposing it. There has always been one party in the United States that has opposed every move for progress or the spread of the United States over other territory. It is indeed a new departure for the jurisdiction of the United States to be extended over the islands of the sea, and the opposition to it has become stronger than ever."

"Over in the city of St. Louis they are preparing now for the biggest celebration in the history of the United States, to commemorate the anniversary of the acquisition of the largest area ever taken over by the United States. It was a Democratic President who did that, and the acquisition of territory has been divided equally among the Democratic and Republican parties. Presidents of both parties have been responsible for this extension of the public domain."

"In old times when the whaling industry was at its height here, the orators used to speak of the American sailor as web-footed. About four years ago when I was in Washington on an expedition business an old sail maker in Boston sent me a large and beautiful American flag, as an indication of his hope for annexation. Then to show his confidence in Hawaii he sent a star already cut out, which I was to sew to the American flag to represent Hawaii as a state. (Applause.) I still have that star at my house waiting the opportunity to sew it on."

"We are now beginning to realize the importance of annexation which took place two years ago. To do so we need only to study the present condition of Porto Rico and the Philippines and think how fortunate we were to escape the transition period they are now undergoing. American statesmen are busily engaged now in studying what

to do with these countries, and do not know whether to consider them as a state or as a colony. We fortunately in becoming a Territory escaped the troubles of these colonies, and are placed in the line for promotion to a state. We must accordingly look ahead to the time and hope that the day will soon come when we can be raised to statehood. We do not know when it will come; it may come at any time; it depends entirely upon ourselves. We may be sure that the statesmen at Washington will not give us any attention until we are able to provide our own government, to enact good laws, and to have a Legislature which will do these things. Until we do we cannot expect to be raised from the limited sphere of territorial government to statehood. When we show that we can live here in harmony, then it is time to think of asking the legislators to give us statehood, as the first state in the ocean. I think we should all join hands to secure a good government and join hands to show that we are worthy of statehood."

The Governor was heartily applauded at the close of his remarks, and immediately introduced C. L. Hopkins.

MR. HOPKINS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Charles L. Hopkins, the next speaker, made but a short address, demonstrating that the people of Hawaii have nothing but love and admiration for the American Government. "I will say nothing of the fight for independence made by your American forefathers, of the aid given to them by France, or of the illustrious personages who signed and formulated that remarkable document just read, the Declaration of Independence, but I do wish to speak of Hawaii, the first territory of America outside her borders. Hawaii and Hawaiians are proud of belonging to the greatest republic in the world; of being a part of the nation whose commerce extends to the four quarters of the globe, whose progress is incomprehensible and the products of whose factories reach every corner of the earth. This is a country worthy of emulation. Hawaii is greater also as a part of the United States; she could have gone further and fared much worse. I believe in Hawaii. She is imbibing her freedom under the government and constitution of America. Hawaii joins in grateful thanks to America, the government which assisted us in time of need. While rejoicing at these things, however, let me still say:

My Country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty"

And along with our own poet say:
"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own native land,
Whose heart has learned to scorn his land
As home, where his footsteps turned
If such there be, go mark him well."

Following the prolonged applause which greeted Mr. Hopkins, Mrs. Kelley favored the audience with another song, "The Star Spangled Banner." H. E. Herzer was to have given this number, but he failed to appear, and Mrs. Kelley graciously took his place on the program.

THE ADDRESS OF MR. THOMPSON.

The address of the day was delivered by Mr. Frank E. Thompson. He was often interrupted by applause, especially in his defense of the American policy in the Philippines. He said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I must confess a feeling of pride at being, on this day, celebrated from quiet Maine, the eastern light-house of our country's original domain, to the turbulent Philippine Islands, the western outpost of our newly acquired Territory, perching, ancestrally, a score of flags, but recognizing by adoption but one.

It is one hundred and twenty-six years ago today since the Declaration of Independence, penned by the hand of that master genius, that bold champion of man's inherent God-given equality, Jefferson, was signed by the Colonial Congress, forming the entering wedge to a government which has been well called "the Golden Rule of Nations." One hundred and twenty-six years ago today there appeared in the firmament of nations a new constellation of thirteen stars, destined to illuminate the paths of literature, to light the dark vistas of science, and to pierce with their effulgent splendor the unexplored labyrinth of a broader, nobler and grander system of government—a government emanating from the people, the creation of their will, and existing only by their will."

From the weak totterings of an infant colony garbed in the swaddling clothes of partial government; from the modest though firm assertion of Colonial independence; from a land bounded by the distance in which the ring of its hardy pioneers' ax could be heard, we have, since the fourth day of July, 1776, taken on the regal habiliments of a national power, extended our boundaries from the western shore of the Atlantic across the continent of North America to the western shores of the broad Pacific. We have grafted on to the Anglo-Saxon stock of our parentage, the branches of all liberty-loving nations; we have mixed the strong phlegmatic temperament of the Briton, the ideal-loving, hero-worshipping characteristics of the Latin races; the persistent and insistent attributes of the Teutones, with the home and woman loving and God-fearing offsprings of that small band of Pilgrims who sought America's desolate shores as a refuge from religious oppression, and the physical, sentimental, political and religious admixture has blended into that fearless assertor and intrepid defender of freedom, the American citizen.

Since the days of Rome's world-dominating supremacy, a country's people has been judged by the defenders of her flag, and I believe it is timely and proper on this day dear to every American, to consider not only that army of Colonial patriots who baptized their standard in

made a nation; not only those gallant defenders of their country's honor who, in 1802, and the succeeding bloody years of the Civil War, upheld that standard and placed an interpretation on the Declaration of Independence which struck from chained limbs the ball and chain of slavery, and made free count in name a free country in fact. I believe it is proper not only to consider the army which crossed the Rubicon of servitude and advanced upon the Rome of freedom; not only the army which preserved inviolate the Union handed down to it by a patriotic ancestry; but I believe we should throw our eyes across the Pacific, pierce with voices raised in patriotic praise the tangled, fever-heavy swamps of the Philippines, and cry out to the boys in blue who are carrying our flag in a country ours by right of conquest and purchase, "well done thou good and faithful servant."

There is some political division as to the justice of our present attitude toward the Philippines. The unemployed political aspirant, the blatant jingo, and the self-interested capitalist, have joined in a piercing discordant cry of "Shame!" But the thinking members of our legislative and executive bodies, and more than that, the backbone of our country, the common people, are closely in touch and heartily in accord with the Insular policy of our government. Call our war in the Philippines what you will—"benevolent assimilation," or "Krag-Jorgensen civilization," attribute it to what you will, a courier of that day when Christianity shall be preached unto all nations; or the merciless hold of the barbed tentacles of a national Medusa around the neck of Freedom's infant, but always remember that we are a nation of majorities. Alongside of our "E Pluribus Unum," might well be placed "Vox Populi, Vox Dei." We should remember ourselves, and teach our children, that when in the halls of congress the gavel has fallen, the debate closed, the "aye" and "nay" registered on the roll, and the result of the ballot declared, this is the voice of 75,000,000 free-thinking people. And the way in the Philippines has the sanction of our government.

The Declaration of Independence, declaring, as you have heard, that "all men are created free and equal," was written when 600,000 Africans were held in bondage. The document is a general one, and must be construed in the light of its surroundings. It accorded and meant to accord self-government to all who were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It did not mean to hold out to the cannibal inhabitants of a Hot-tent jungle, the benefits of the Monroe Doctrine. There is nothing in the Declaration of Independence that advocates a retrograde movement. It is a dial of progress, whose hands of destiny point to the emancipation of the world, not only from vexatious taxation, but from the ignorance of dark ages, and the dishonesty of corrupt government.

Our expansion into the realm of a world power is not the result of Providence-unsanctioned opportunity. It is the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-Saxon spirit of territorial acquisition, combined with the American idea of the progress and betterment of humanity. A nation that permits the howl of a few misguided fanatics to deter it from the clear path of its duty to humanity, falls beneath the dignity of a nation.

Surely it cannot be conscientiously contended that in the brief period of six score and six years, a people whose crown of triumph is studded with those priceless civic jewels—liberty of speech, press and religion, has become a band of plunderers, a horde of self-centered dictators knowing no law save that of might over right. Not a thousand times no. The history of our country, the liberal trend of our institutions of learning, the sounding-board of its thought, our literature, the complete recognition and rapid Christianization of the African race within fifty years after its emancipation; the humane treatment of our weaker neighbor, Cuba, our firm stand for right in the Oriental crisis, refute and discredit even the intimation that a Union, complete within itself, self-reliant, independent, order, trustful and indissoluble, in order to satisfy a new-born greed, has turned the back of its vaunted statue of liberty toward the west, and closed the ears of Justice, lest she hear the cry of affliction. The bugle of a divinely-imposed duty calls us "Forward!" drowning the shrieks of self-interest which sound "Retreat." Our army in the Philippines is blighting the trails of corruption, dispelling the clouds of ignorance, in order that we may plant a government of honesty in the strong light of education.

This is not only a day of rejecting but one of instruction. To the American, born and bred upon the land over which the stars and stripes so majestically wave, it is a day which renders in the heart a feeling of pardonable pride; a day when all who enjoy the privileges of that citizenship accorded by our constitution and laws without regard to race, color, previous condition of servitude or former allegiance should extend to his brother as a token of national and religious unity the warm hand of sympathy, and mentally pledge to his country and his God a freeman's support to the United States of America.

The audience joined in the singing of "America," which marked the close of the program.

During the exhibition of fireworks last night in the Capitol grounds, sparks set fire to several places and set fire to the stand from which they were being discharged. Quite a commotion was caused, but the man in charge stayed by his packages and put the blaze out before much damage had been done.

Kohala Ditch Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico today decided to postpone until next session the bill granting rights of way to the Hawaiian Ditch Company. This bill gives valuable rights to the company in which Samuel Parker is heavily interested. Objection was made by the Bishop estate, which claimed that its holdings would be injured by the proposed diversion of water.

Lady Pauncefoot has gone to England.

PEOPLE WE ALL KNOW

Personal Notes of Redemption Bill Hawaiian Flavor.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Gaston J. Boisse, foreman of the Hawaiian Gazette Company's press room, has had a narrow escape from death. Boisse has been for five weeks at the French hospital here, ill with typhoid fever. He is now convalescent, and expects to return on the Alameda which leaves here on July 12. Boisse has lived in Honolulu for six years and came up here for his first visit home in that time on April 21. He had lots of fun for a fortnight, and then was stricken down. Only his athletic training saved him from passing away. Boisse was delirious for many days, and once while under the impression that he was being killed by the hospital attendants, he leaped out of bed and hurled himself at the nurse, Alphonse Diderot. Alphonse was badly bruised and ran for his life. This gave the head nurse an opportunity to ask: "What is Gaston after?" and the pursued a chance to answer: "After me, your dear Alphonse!" Boisse is still weak but is gaining flesh at the rate of a pound a day. He will spend a few days with relatives at Corte Madera before he sails for Hawaii.

Charles Guest, who has been the representative of Milliken Brothers' iron work in Honolulu, has recovered from an operation for appendicitis. Guest is well known in Hawaii. He was taken ill here and went to the Waldeck Hospital. Now he will have the great pleasure of taking his vermillion nuisance to South Africa in his pocket. It has become quite the fad to have one's extracted appendix mounted suitably as a pocket-piece. In New York there is a social club formed of those who are minus this troublesome part of one's anatomy, and at the meetings of the members they take delight in reciting their experiences under the surgeon's knife.

H. C. Freck, formerly of the Advertiser's art staff, and who has been making a series of funny pictures for the colored supplement of the Sunday Chronicle, has gone East. Freck made a big hit here, but considered the opportunities in the East superior. He has developed as a cartoonist very much since leaving Honolulu, and undoubtedly has a brilliant future.

Ralph O. Yardley, who earned fame as the Advertiser's cartoonist, has taken a desk in the Chronicle's art room, at least for a while. Yardley has been spending several weeks with his family in Stockton, and is now just getting down to work again. He longs for the sunny skies of Hawaii, and it would not surprise me if he journeyed down there again within a year.

An editorial paragraph in the Chronicle explains the foolish error made in the newspapers which stated that Judge Estee's wife had died in New York, as follows: "It appears that the Brooklyn Eagle was responsible for the publication of the erroneous story that a former wife of Judge Morris M. Estee had died in a boarding-house in that city. Just how the blunder was made is not clear, but it was doubtless due to the fact that the office of the Eagle is infested by some one who thinks he knows something about California affairs. Not long ago the Eagle published a story regarding the pastor of Emmanuel Church in this city which it was compelled to retract. The two yarns bear the same earmarks, and probably had the same origin."

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

\$150,000 IN THE REGISTERED MAIL

The registered mail carried away by the Zealandia yesterday was of more than ordinary value. It contained besides the usual amount of valuables, about \$150,000 in internal revenue stamps which are being forwarded by Collector Chamberlain to Washington. These are the stamps which are made obsolete by the repeal of the war revenue law and the changes in the tax upon articles which were only partially affected by that measure. The stamps are of all denominations, and while valuable enough a week ago, would hardly pay any thief for the taking now. They are charged up against the Collector here, however, as so much cash, and every stamp down to a fourth of a cent has to be accounted for.

The registered mail contained also the reports of a good many of the United States officials in the Territory. The fiscal year closed at midnight of June 30th, but the Federal officials are given a month from that date to comply with the order and send in their reports. The majority of the officers have concluded their labors and forwarded the accounts and reports for the year on the Zealandia yesterday.

Governor Dole will also make a report to the Secretary of the Interior for the year just ended. Territorial officials are also busy just now compiling their reports to the Governor from which he will make up the annual report to the Secretary. Because of the fact that data must be furnished by numerous under officials it will probably be some weeks before the Governor can forward his report to Washington.

SUGAR BOUNTIES

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Perkins today introduced a bill which has been prepared by the interests opposed to Cuban reciprocity. It is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain and determine, in accordance with the method agreed upon by the Brussels sugar convention of March 5, 1902, the amount of bounty or grant directly or indirectly paid or bestowed by any country signing said convention upon the exportation of sugar through the operation of the 'cartel'; and to assess and impose upon sugars imported from such countries an additional duty on such sugars equal to the amount provided for in articles of said Brussels convention."

HAWAII'S COINAGE

Personal Notes of Redemption Bill May Yet Pass.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—The chances are more than even that the bill for the redemption of Hawaiian silver will become law before this Congress adjourns. I intimated this in my last letter, notwithstanding the defeat of the bill in the House, when it was brought up suspension day under the two-thirds rule. Since then Chairman Southard, of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, has introduced a resolution for a special rule. It is understood that Speaker Henderson and the committee on rules feel friendly to the resolution. The Philippine debate is expected to occupy the most of this week, a vote being in prospect Friday. After that the House under the program for adjournment before July 4 will have four or five days to devote to miscellaneous business before the end of Congress comes. It is altogether probable that the rule will be favorably reported, which will allow of the passage of the coinage bill. There is no doubt of its commanding a majority, as the vote the other day demonstrated. Its consideration at best could command hardly more than an hour's time, but Speaker Henderson will probably feel willing to allow much time, because of the importance of the measure.

Hon. William Haywood is watching the measure closely and, providing he is able to get it through the House, would probably be able to have the Senate at once concur in the amendments, whatever these may be, so that the bill could go at once to the President for his signature. That is the only really important Hawaiian legislation that is pressing now before Congress and Speaker Henderson is well aware of the importance of having it completed at this session.

A REVENUE CUTTER.

The appropriation of \$500,000 for a revenue cutter for Hawaii carried on the sundry civil appropriation bill was stricken out by the conferees as people in Hawaii are probably already aware from press dispatches to the Pacific Coast which reached the last steamer. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, the chairman of the committee on appropriations in the House, has lived all his life in an inland community and knows nothing of the perils of the deep and realizes but little of the necessity of conveniences for transacting business incident to ocean commerce. It has been a standing fight for years to get him to consent in conference or anywhere else to the expenditure of any considerable sums of money for lighthouses, revenue cutters or other kindred improvements. The amendment for the revenue cutter for Hawaii was put on the bill in the Senate but he fought it so viciously in conference that the Senate conferees quickly yielded.

THE FIRE CLAIMS DEBATE.

A great deal of opposition has developed in the Senate to putting the appropriation of one million for the fire claims of Honolulu upon the general deficiency bill. Although such action was recommended by the committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Senator Foraker, chairman, fears are entertained lest the appropriation committee, of which Senator Allison is chairman, may refuse to incorporate this provision on the bill. The total of appropriations by this Congress has grown so great as to alarm the politicians somewhat and a vigorous effort is being made all around to keep the total down. This will come pretty near being a billion dollar session of Congress, and while Reed's old time record when we were first having billion dollar Congresses, that this is a billion dollar country, will still have effect, the leaders in Congress do not want to hazard too much in the way of criticism.

Mr. J. G. Pratt, the commissioner from the Board of Trade in Honolulu, has not given up hope. He is working with might and main to get the Senate committee on appropriations to look out for the item. The general deficiency bill passed the House last week and is now before the Senate committee, whence it will probably be reported within a day or two. As the fiscal year closes one week from today, it is imperative for the appropriation bills to be all completed this week and placed in the hands of the President by next Monday. Accordingly Mr. Pratt will know what fate awaits the measure before many days have gone by.

HONOLULU QUARANTINE PLANT. Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service, stated today that he had made no definite plans yet for the permanent buildings for the quarantine station at Honolulu. "I am assured," said he, "that the final plans in settlement of the location for a station near Honolulu have been signed and are on the way back to Washington, but we can not do anything till those papers are actually received and the title to the property shown to be completely vested in the United States."

"Something in the way of temporary structures will be erected on the island at an early day. We shall not need a specific appropriation for that. The money can be taken from the miscellaneous appropriation for the Marine Hospital service."

Dr. L. E. Cofer, the Marine Hospital surgeon stationed at Honolulu, has forwarded here a report covering the cases of influenza and dysentery prevailing in the Hawaiian Islands for the six months ended May 1, 1902. He explains that these figures were furnished him by the Hawaiian Territorial Board of Health. He also forwards a statement of outgoing quarantine transactions.

GOOD REPORTS FROM TAHITI ABOUT TUATUA

HONOLULU, July 3, 1902.—Editor Advertiser: I hope you will be pleased to have more news concerning the Tuatua leprosy cure from Tahiti, which I now give you for the morning paper.

The young lad who was first put under the treatment of Dr. Camp is now considered well, but according to directions he is still taking the medicine until further orders. Another patient, a young Marquesan lad of about 10 years, to whom my sister, Mrs. Walker, gave the medicine juice in its crude state dropped in water, on trial, has also recovered, so that a native doctor famous for his ancestral herbal cures for many malignant diseases, has become so interested in this case, which he had tried in vain to cure, that he is also cultivating the Tuatua to use in the same way.

There are over twenty other patients undergoing the treatment and all are steadily improving, so that as the medicine I have sent from here is just gone, and the plants raised in Tahiti are yet insufficient to supply the demand for more, my sister and Monsieur Goupil, president of the Agricultural department and member of the Council General, who is also a well-known lawyer in Tahiti, have asked me to add them still a little longer by sending them a new supply.

The government and physicians of Tahiti have taken the matter up, kindly, and at a late meeting of the Council General (Legislature) they voted that I should have refunded to me all the expenses that I have been, or should be

incurred in sending such a boon as the Tuatua to Tahiti, as a pledge of which they have forwarded me the amount, requesting me to let them know the full amount, that they may send me the balance due. But as a side remark, I would say that I feel amply repaid by the good my efforts to help Tahiti is doing, and the kind appreciation of the government under which I was born, and shall let the matter rest there.

By the experience acquired in the use of the Tuatua in Tahiti it is found that a steady, gentle purging of the patient, without producing the violent, dreaded symptoms of cholera morbus, is more effective in the long run and builds up the constitution as it heals, which result has given courage to the afflicted ones, and great satisfaction to all concerned in them.

Hopes in Tahiti now run high that this medicine will prove a cure for all the various blood diseases that flesh is heir to, and may Hawaii also enjoy the full benefit of her legitimate rights to the Tuatua, planted and fostered by kind hands for her in her soil. Owing to the great kindness of Mr. Clark of the Experimental Gardens, I have just obtained a good supply of Tuatua which I shall soon make into a decoction to send to Tahiti. There they bless the day that the good U. S. Government sent the plants, from which they are deriving so much benefit, to these shores.

Mr. Clark has also given me some nice young Tuatua plants which I shall cultivate for future use.

TEIHA HENRY.

DANGER TO WHITE MONARCH OF A SOUTH SEA ISLAND

THE R. M. S. Moana brought a queer story from the South Seas.

Something has "happened" on Old Man Swayne's Island. And for something to happen on this particular island is quite unusual. Perhaps the old white man and his family who rule the island have disappeared or come into conflict with the natives, but their fate will not be known until an English steamer again passes and signals the island.

Swayne's Island is a mere dot upon the ocean, the crest of a table top mountain that is almost buried beneath the sea. At no point is the island more than 100 feet above the sea level, and the interior of the island is a vast lagoon. Yet on this island a white man, Swayne, and his wife have lived and reared a family who are now grown to man's estate. For thirty-five years this one family has held supreme sway over this little kingdom, with no life nearer than Manoa, some hundreds of miles away. The island is a mass of waving cocoa palms, and copra is the single article of commerce. The Spaniards were the first to discover this point on the ocean in 1602, but no government has ever thought the little island of sufficient importance to raise its flag over it and even the British government has left the place severely to its own resources under its white king.

But now something may have happened to the white monarch. British steamers sometimes drop cables containing newspapers near the island and these float over to the shore where the lonely white family secures them and gets its news of the world. The Moana

PANAMA BILL.

The passage of the Panama bill is regarded here as a great personal victory for Senator Hanna, who boldly challenged it as the better from a business standpoint. The ardent advocates of the Nicaragua route, although disappointed in that particular, are nevertheless rejoiced because the legislation is believed to make possible an isthmian canal during the next decade, so that swift ships can make the passage between Honolulu and New York in two weeks and possibly in less time than that.

WHITE HOUSE REMODELED.

The first week in July will probably see the Federal Capitol well nigh deserted by prominent officialdom. Senators and members of Congress will get away from here with all speed and will be speedily followed by President Roosevelt, who is anxious to get away to the quiet of his summer home in Oyster Bay. Then the White House is being torn down internally and before the President returns nearly \$400,000 will be spent in making it a modern residence with conveniences for the President's family and for the throngs that are entertained there during the social season. Hereafter politicians will no more climb the long stairway to see the President on official business. Instead of that they will see him in a special office building to be erected just west of the White House and fronting Executive avenue and the great State, War and Navy building.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

The Hawaiian contingent here is gladdened at the complete collapse of the Cuban reciprocity program. The opposition Republicans in the Senate have absolutely defeated all legislation on that subject for this session of Congress. The President insists that he shall frame a reciprocity treaty with Cuba during the summer and that this will be submitted to the Senate for ratification during the next session. But it may or may not succeed. The men with an eye on the Presidential nomination in 1904 have materially contributed to the President's defeat on this subject. It afforded them an opportunity to give him a gentle thrust. Sugar trust influences were also powerful, for they feared that the House bill might finally be enacted into law and that the differential, dear to them, might in reality be abolished.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

JAPANESE WARSHIPS

Hiyei and Kon-go Are Touring World.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., June 14.—The Hiyei, first of the two Japanese warships which are making a tour of the world, arrived from Hobart on the 3rd of June, and anchored at the powder ground. The Hiyei left Yokohama in February last, in company with her consort, the Kon-go, and after calling at various ports in Japan, proceeded on to Manila, and then to Queensland, Melbourne and Hobart, leaving the latter port for Auckland on May 26. The Hiyei, which was built in England in 1878, is a composite vessel, having a displacement of about 2280 tons, and was constructed as a "coast defense ship" for the Japanese government. She is bark rigged, and has more the appearance of a large merchantman than the man-of-war of the present day. Her armor is an iron belt of from three inches to four inches in thickness, and her armament consists of fourteen guns in all, including six six-inch, two Hotchkiss and four Maxim guns. Her complement comprises 354 officers and men, including sixty-three midshipmen, who are receiving technical instruction in naval matters during the voyage. The Hiyei will remain in Auckland for about two weeks, proceeding on to Fiji.

The Japanese warship Kon-go arrived from Hobart on June 4, and anchored in the man-of-war ground. The Kon-go is a sister ship to the Hiyei, and was built in England at the same yards. She is an exactly similar vessel in all respects as her consort.

The Hiyei and Kon-go are old vessels, now used as training ships for the instruction of midshipmen, sixty-three of whom are quartered on board the Hiyei and sixty-four on the Kon-go. After completing their education on the training ships the "midships" will be drafted on to vessels of the Japanese standing squadron, to take up their joint and several careers in earnest.

An historic interest attaches to the Hiyei, she having been an active participant in the war between China and Japan. Her escape from destruction in one hot encounter was almost miraculous. Finding herself out off from her consorts, and hemmed in by the enemy's ships, the Hiyei made a sensational dash for liberty, being subjected to a deadly fire as she ran the gauntlet. The daring attempt proved successful, but was productive of much loss of life on board. A shell burst on the vessel with fearful results. No fewer than fourteen men were killed on the spot, whilst the number who subsequently succumbed to injuries brought the total fatalities to forty. The captain's room, the wardrobe and the surgery were wrecked by the explosion.

The Republican club of the settlement at Kalaupapa, Molokai, has elected new officers for the ensuing two years, as follows: President, Geo. J. Kenikau; first vice president, Geo. Nakookoo; second vice president, Geo. Kaaepa; secretary, Chas. M. Brewster; assistant secretary, Wm. Kapelo Jr.; treasurer, W. J. Feary; judges of election, J. M. Spencer, Silas Carter and Charles Walnuit; executive committee, Jas. Prosser, J. D. Kahale, L. H. Puntito, M. K. Maikaina and Sam Kapahu.

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For a refreshment and health giving qualities there is no other beverage that quite equals

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Something New

In the furniture line—Wardrobes and chiffoniers combined, with full length French plate mirrors in the doors. Also double door wardrobes, with full length French plate mirrors in the doors. While being useful, these wardrobes are a handsome piece of furniture, and add to the appearance of any well furnished house. They are of special construction, and are ABSOLUTELY INSECT PROOF.

Our stock of secretary bookcases and library cases was never as large as at present. We have the library bookcases in large and small, with one, two and three doors.

Gentlemen's shaving stands and chiffoniers—just the thing to fill in some unfurnished corner.

Shoe Blacking Cases

Something neat and useful. By using one a short time it will pay for itself.

A full line of LINOLEUM, RUGS, MATTING and SHADES.

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LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

A CURE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT

Summer complaint is unusually prevalent among children this season. A well developed case in the writer's family was cured last week by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—one of the best patent medicines manufactured and which is always kept on hand at the home of ye scribe. This is not intended as a free puff for the company, who do not advertise with us, but to benefit little sufferers who may not be within easy access of a physician. No family should be without a bottle of this medicine in the house, especially in summer-time.—Lansing, Iowa, U. S. A., Journal. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

VACANCIES ARE FILLED

Cooke Wants Lane to Serve as Chairman.

At the meeting of the Republican Territorial Committee held on Saturday evening the resignation of Chairman James A. Kennedy was accepted without comment, it being shown to the committee by one of the members that Mr. Kennedy's decision was final. The resignation of Vice-Chairman John C. Lane was not voted upon as representations were made that he would possibly reconsider the same, and action was postponed until the next meeting.

A. G. M. Robertson, A. L. C. Atkinson and Ed Towse were elected to fill the vacancies of the committee caused by the resignations of J. A. Kennedy, B. H. Wright and Charles Wilcox, and E. C. Winston succeeded T. Stewart.

When the meeting was called to order it was suggested that there were not enough present to constitute a quorum. It was contended by some that thirty constituted the membership and that the fifteen present, including proxies, were not a majority. Others contended that Stewart's resignation having been accepted there were but twenty-nine members on the committee, and that the fifteen was therefore a majority. The discussion was brought to a close by the entrance of other members. The meeting was called to order by Colonel J. H. Fisher and George Renton was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. Those present were: J. P. Cooke, J. H. Fisher, J. W. Jones, George F. Renton, W. J. Colchis, by proxy, Andrew Cox, by Senator George Carter, F. B. McCutcheon, O. A. J. Castle, Ridgeway of Hilo, D. H. Kahalaile of Pukou, P. N. Kahoku-luna, of Lahaina, M. H. Reuter of Hana, Matt McCann of Lahaina, Dr. H. F. Sandow and T. Brandt of Waimae (Kauai), John A. Palmer of Makaweli and John D. Willard of Lahae.

"JACK" SPRECKELS TO BE MARRIED

"Jack" Spreckels, son of J. D. Spreckels of San Francisco, and brother of Miss Lily Spreckels, who is now visiting in Honolulu, is to be married to Miss Edith Huntington, grand-niece of the late Collis P. Huntington. The engagement of June 27 says of the engagement:

An engagement of unusual interest in society is that just announced of Miss Edith Huntington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard V. Huntington and grand-niece of the late Collis P. Huntington, to John D. Spreckels Jr., familiarly known as "Jack," son of J. D. Spreckels.

Miss Huntington made her debut last winter, and her beauty, combined with sweet and candid nature, made society acclaim her as one of the most popular debutantes of the gay season in San Francisco. She is a decided brunette, with expressive brown eyes. Her greatest charm is her girlish gracefulness and simplicity of manner. She is rather tall and graceful, and dresses in good taste. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington and their daughter spent several months this spring in New York and other Eastern cities, and while there Miss Huntington was entertained lavishly and was acknowledged as a typical California beauty.

Mr. Spreckels attended Stanford University and is recognized in business circles as an able young man. In society he is most popular and his engagement to the beauty of the season is a source of congratulation from all of his friends.

A GOOD REPUTATION.

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear. That is precisely the manner in which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained its reputation as a cure for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough. Every bottle that has been put out by the manufacturer has been fully up to the high standard of excellence claimed for it. People have found that it can always be depended upon for the relief and cure of these ailments and that it is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SENATORIAL VISIT WILL NOT BRING THE LEADERS

(Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—A delegation of United States Senators will probably visit Hawaii this summer. The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico at its weekly meeting this morning voted to report favorably the resolution, recently introduced by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, providing that a subcommittee proceed to Hawaii and investigate numerous pending questions of legislation, including the Queen's title, equitable or legal, to compensation for lands. It is believed the Senate will pass the resolution before adjournment. The expenses of the party will be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate. The resolution reported from the committee today does not specify the number of the subcommittee.

People in Hawaii, while glad to welcome any visitors from the United States Senate, will nevertheless regret that there is no prospect of the more influential Senators of the Pacific Islands Committee going on the trip, and that it is apt to develop largely into a pleasure jaunt for a few men. There will be one possible exception, for Senator Cockrell of Missouri may find time to go to Hawaii. He is an influential Democrat, and would be able to gather impressions regarding questions

NEW CANE UNLOADER.

Patent Issues to Henry Froehlich of Lihue.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—A patent issued June 10, to Henry Froehlich, of Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii, No. 702,096, covers an automatic device for unloading cane cars and distributing the cane over the carrier. As is the case with many devices, the unloading is effected by hooks or fingers mounted on an endless band and so supported that they may be lowered as the car is discharged. The novel features consist, first, in mounting the fingers, not upon chains, but upon the slats of an endless carrier, whereby they may be adjusted to act evenly over the body of cane; second, in giving to this carrier such a form that when brought to its lowest position the fingers move in substantial contact with the bottom of the car and parallel therewith; third, in providing an automatic downward feed and an automatic stop and return at the lowest position. It is claimed that the operation is automatic in character and can be controlled by one man.

The Issue of the Friars

NEW YORK, June 25.—Definite propositions about the Philippines will be presented to the Vatican, perhaps tomorrow, says a Rome dispatch to the Tribune. They have been delayed because Governor Taft was awaiting a cable message from Washington to clear up some points. Governor Taft, it is stated, will remind the Vatican of previous withdrawals of the friars from other countries as desired in the Philippines. For instance when France occupied Tunis, French monks, led by Cardinal Lavigerie, were substituted for the Italian friars. After Italy occupied Erythraea, the French Lazarists were replaced by Italian capuchins, with the complete approval of the Vatican.

Escaped Prisoner Seen.

Timney, the escaped prisoner from the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, had not been captured up to midnight. One of the mounted patrolmen started after a man who partly answered Timney's description, but found the wrong trail. Again he saw a man whose actions were peculiar. He followed him up Pali way, and the man seeing he was watched, left the road. The officer went after him, only to find him again on the road further up toward the Pali. He overtook him and in response to a question as to where he was going, the man said he was employed at Heela plantation. Upon arriving in town again the officer was surprised to learn that the man's description tallied exactly with a revised description from the vessel.

Prost. Castro Defeated.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 25.—Advices received here from Venezuela under date of June 20th say President Castro recently tried to occupy La Vela (on the Gulf of Coro). He sent General Colmenares with a large force of troops to attack the town by sea, hoping that General Ayala would assist by land, and catch the revolutionists who are there, commanded by General Riera, General Matos' first lieutenant, between two fires. But, for unknown reasons, there was no assistance by land, and General Colmenares, after three hours' fighting, was compelled to re-embark his troops and abandon the attack.

Gage-Spreckels Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake were surrendered by their bondsmen yesterday, on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Governor Gage. Police Judge Fritz did not require them to give bonds on this charge. They were then arrested on a charge of libeling Gage, the complaint being sworn to by Louis P. Boardman, who is connected with Sam Shortridge's law office. On this charge bonds were furnished. Governor Gage says the move is an unfriendly one to him.

Yale Wins

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 26.—Rowing within ten seconds of record time the Yale varsity crew this afternoon lowered the colors of the fastest eight that Harvard has yet produced. Yale won by four boat lengths. Yale's time was 20:20, Harvard's 20:33.

Ex-Governor of Illinois.

Ex-Gov. Beveridge of Illinois is a passenger on the Maru. He is now a resident of California residing near Los Angeles. Mr. Beveridge was elected governor of Illinois in 1873 and served for four years. He has lived in California for six years. Gov. Beveridge may go to Manila before his return which will be in November.

of legislation that the Senate would respect.

Senator Foraker, the chairman, is too busy to get away. Senator Dewey of New York, another member of the committee, is in Europe. Senator Mitchell of Oregon, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, and Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, are all unable to take the long journey. Senator Burton of Kansas, a new Republican Senator, is anxious to take the jaunt. He has lost caste with his party in Kansas and also here in Washington during his brief service, has quarreled with the President and gotten into a muddle generally. Senator Foster of Washington State and Senator Mallory of Florida may be able to make the trip. These four are among the most probable selections.

The Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico this morning voted again to defer action on the Hawaiian Ditch Bill. As the committee will probably have but one more meeting this session, it looks as though they intend to pigeon-hole the measure.

The fire claims bill was discussed in the committee this morning. It was agreed that Senator Foraker should go before the Senate appropriation committee and urge the appropriation of \$1,000,000 in the general deficiency bill. The Senate appropriations committee will give him a hearing before tomorrow evening.

IS KILAUEA AGAIN IN ERUPTION?

Has there been another eruption? The Aorangi of the Canadian-Australian line was alongside the wharf at Hooulu at about 11 o'clock last night after a very pleasant voyage from Vancouver. An officer of the ship asked a reporter of The Advertiser immediately after arrival if the volcano had broken out again.

"About two hundred miles from here," he said, "light ashes were falling on the deck, but only of a very minute description. From this I thought that perhaps there may have been another eruption."

"Did the ashes come out of the steamer's funnel?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no. They were real ashes from the sky, although the weather was quite clear."

However, members of the crew said they saw no ashes.

The news of the King's illness and the consequent postponement of the coronation caused a sensation in Vancouver. All the ships in the harbor had prepared for a monster display of flags and bunting. The Aorangi was among the ships which had prepared for the display and sailors had been working for days getting all the flags and bunting in fine shape, but at the last moment news of the postponement was brought to the ship and these had to be stowed away again. The Moana, which arrived from Australia last Wednesday, celebrated the King's coronation, on the day they expected it to occur, while at sea, with ceremonies in the saloon during the day and a fireworks display from the bridge of the ship at night. Passengers of the ship described the spectacle as a magnificent one.

Following is Purser Bellman's report:

The R. M. S. Aorangi, Jahn D. S. Phillips, commander, left Vancouver, B. C., at 4:45 p. m., June 17, and arrived at Victoria, B. C., at 10:30 p. m. same date. Left again at 1 a. m., 28th. Met with moderate northwesterly winds with smooth sea, till 36 deg. N., thence northeast trades with moderate sea to arrival at Honolulu last night.

Passengers for Honolulu—42 packages merchandise, 2 crates books, 4 bales cotton, 9 crates drygoods, 200 drums codfish, 1 tierce cured salmon, 2 packages sundries.

Passed R. M. S. Moana at 6:40 p. m. July 3rd.

S. S. COMPANY TO PAY.

Dr. Yung Wing's Going Ashore Makes Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The United States District Attorney has been instructed by Collector of the Port Stratton to begin an action against the Toyen Kishen Kalsha Steamship Company for permitting Dr. Yung Wing, a Chinese passenger, to escape from the Hong Kong Maru on June 8th.

The man was allowed to land ashore. The Chinese bureau reported that Deputy Surveyor St. John had passed him, but a thorough investigation by the Collector disproved the charge. The penalty against the steamship company is a fine of \$1000, for which the suit will be brought.

Colossal Humbert Swindle.

PARIS, June 25.—The Humbert case was brought up in the Chamber of Deputies when M. Mirman, Socialist, interpellated the government on the subject. M. Mirman said he wanted to know why the then minister of justice, M. Monis, had not intervened until May 8; why measures had not been taken previously to arrest the authors of the colossal swindle and why the then minister of finance, M. Calvaux, had not given orders to collect the ten million francs duty to which the state had the right to claim on the heritage. The chamber, by 393 to 74 votes, passed a motion of confidence in the government. While the debate was proceeding in the chamber a crowd of several thousand persons was witnessing the removal of the famous safe from the Humbert residence to an auction room. It weighed 5,000 pounds.

Big Pineapples.

The Wahiawa colony has brought into town some of the largest and most juicy pineapples ever seen in this market. They are fully matured, which is not usually the case with the pines raised and sold by the Chinese. Public announcement will soon be made of a Wahiawa market in this city where the best products of the colony may be found at a reasonable price.

DEWEY ON THE STAND

Tells How Aguinaldo Stole Cattle

for the American
Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The third day's testimony given by Admiral Dewey before the Senate Committee on the Philippines began with a reference to the statement made by the Admiral at the first day's proceedings concerning the proffer made by the Spanish governor general to surrender to him. Senator Carmack called attention to the fact that the press made it appear that he had said during the next twenty-four hours after the destruction of the Spanish fleet on May 1, there had been several proffers of surrender on the part of the governor. The Admiral replied that he had said that between May 1 and August 13 the governor had sent word to him more than once that he would be pleased to surrender to the navy. The first proffer, he said, was made in May, through the English consul, and subsequent proffers were made through the Belgian consul. At the time, the Admiral admitted, Aguinaldo had begun operations around Manila and was working toward the city.

Taking up the thread of the investigation where it was dropped yesterday, Senator Carmack asked the witness if all the trouble in the Philippines had been due to Aguinaldo.

"I won't say that," the Admiral replied, "but," he continued, "I will repeat that if we had had 5,000 troops at Manila on May 1, the city would have been taken possession of and we would have, at least for the time, no trouble with the natives. They were our friends then."

In reply to other questions put by Senator Carmack concerning Aguinaldo, the Admiral said:

"I think you are making too much of Aguinaldo. He was a mere figurehead and was surrounded by stronger men than himself. Mabini was one of these and General Luna, whom he had killed, was another."

Replying to another question, the Admiral said it was the general report throughout the East that in 1897 Aguinaldo had betrayed his people to the Spaniards for money. Nor did he remember that this report had been denied by American officers in the Philippines.

Among other officers quoted in this connection was General Greene and the Admiral called attention to the fact that General Greene had not given his authority.

"If," he said, "Aguinaldo told him I don't think the authority was good."

"Why do you say that Aguinaldo took the lion's share of the property gathered by the insurgents?"

"Because he was living at Malolos like a prince. He had nothing when he landed in Manila and could have procured the means for this ostentation in no other way. He began immediately after arrival to take every dollar in sight. It may be ungrateful in me to state the fact, but it is true that he sent cattle to me—herds of them—for the ships. The stock were taken from the Philippine people."

"Was any statement made of this circumstance at the time?"

"No, that is war, as you know."

GOING TO SURVEY FOR RAILROADS

General Wm. Sooy Smith of Chicago is in the city enroute to Hong Kong, with his wife and child. General Smith is a graduate of West Point, but ill health compelled his resignation a few years prior to the Civil war. When the war broke out he applied for service again and before the close became a Brigadier-General. He was on the staff of General Grant and commanded a brigade of cavalry under him. General Smith is now a prominent engineer and his present mission is a visit to Manchuria for the survey of a projected net work of railways in that country.

The special July term of the First Circuit Court will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock. Judge Humphreys will preside, and also at the next regular term of court in August. A jury of 24 men has been drawn for the term, there being no grand jury. Only civil cases are set for this week, though there are several criminal matters on the calendar which may be taken up later.

MEN! WAKE UP!



Is Your Back Weak?
Have You Dragging Pains?
Are You Easily Tired?
Have You Varicocoele?

Have you lost the fire and strength of your youth? Have you "come and go" pains in your back and shoulders? Are you growing old too soon?

If you have these symptoms or any other sign of breaking down of your nerve and vitality you will find new life in Electricity as applied while you sleep.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is made for you. It is the best way to use electricity. It pours a gentle stream of life into the weak parts continually for hours every night. It refreshes the nerve, expands the circulation and makes you feel bright, active and vigorous in one night's use. You get stronger each day, and in a few weeks you are a new man—stronger and younger in the fire of youth. It is grand, the method of mine, and every man who has ever used it is praising it.

TRY IT NOW!

Don't delay trying it. Your future happiness depends on your checking this drain upon your vitality, so stop it now, and you can be sure of a long and vigorous life, full of the joys of a healthy vigor.

Don't drug. Drugs can't cure you, as you know if you tried them. My Belt cures because it increases your nerve power and your vitality. If you will call I will give you a free test of what I can do. If you can't call send for my beautifully illustrated book, telling about my method. I send it sealed free. I have 50,000 cures. Call or write today. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST.
San Francisco.
Office Hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1.

White Canvas Shoes

For Ladies' and Gentlemen

We are showing our excellent line in all sizes, both oxfords and high shoes; see them on display in our window. They are swell footwear with white duck clothing and the prices are low.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

DR J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

There were not many elaborately decorated stores in honor of the Fourth, but few indeed were the residences or business places without a United States flag on display in some shape or another.

British residents in Honolulu express much sorrow over the King's illness. In the event of another coronation day, the event will probably be celebrated here for a second time.

THE V-A-S-E.

From the madding crowd they stand apart,
The maidens four and the work of Art;
And none might tell from sight alone
In which had Culture ripest grown—
The Gotham Million fair to see,
The Philadelphia Pedigree,
The Boston Mind of azure hue,
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo—
For all loved Art in a seemly way,
With an earnest soul and a capital A.
Long they worshipped; but no one broke
The sacred stillness, until up spoke
The Western one from the nameless place,
Who, blushing, said: "What a lovely vase!"
Over three faces a sad smile flew.

And they edged away from Kalamazoo,
But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred
To crush the stranger with one small word.
Deftly hiding reproach in praise,
She cries: "Tis, inde. I a lovely vase!"
But brief her unworthy triumph, when
The lofty one from the house of Penn,
With a conscious, gasp of two grandpapas,
Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vase!"
And glances round with an anxious thrill,
Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill.
But the Boston maid smiles courteouslee,
And gently murmurs: "Oh, pardon me!
I did not catch your remark, because
I was so entranced with that charming vases!"
—James Jeffrey Roche in Life.

The large demand for Vases has induced the Pacific Hardware Co. to place on sale at their Bethel Street Department, an invoice intended for the Holidays:

Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass, Florentine Faience, Majolica, etc., etc., in every variety of design and shape.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.
BETHEL STREET, ABOVE CASTLE & COOKE'S.

HILO HAS GREAT DAY Celebration Made a Notable Event.

HILO, July 5.—Hilo has concluded its celebration of the great national holiday, and the success attending it has surpassed the expectations of those who promoted the affair. In only one particular has there been any falling off in the matter of the display, that being in the floats in the parade, which was a remarkable feature of the first event of the natal day's doings.

After rains, quite out of the ordinary, the morning of the Fourth found the decorations somewhat bedraggled but still brightly shining, the freshening up which they received being sufficient to give a new tone. The city was crowded. Every steamer, every stage and horse, coming here added to the sum of humanity gathered from every part of the island, and in fact from each of the islands, to join in the celebration. The result was a compact crowd upon the streets which made them fuller than they would have appeared for many a day.

The parade formed at the corner of Waiwae street and Front, and moved over a course which made it possible that it be seen all over the city, the extreme residence portion excepted. There was a general turnout and the unanimity of feeling of the people showed in their preparations for the event. There were floats which showed more than a little care and thought, and the general impression made was one of enthusiasm and determination to make the day one to be remembered. There were the usual number of galloping young men with impossible sashes and flowers, the action floats upon which were being performed real labor, and all together the show was well worth the time expended in preparing for it.

There was only one feature of the movement of the parade which was not down on the bills. This was the destruction by fire of the volcano, which was out to show the merits of the Volcano House as a stopping place. The cone of the crater was built of wood and canvas and the fires which were to give verisimilitude to the painted mountain were to be hatched and kept alive in a furnace within. But the best laid plans, etc. The men who had the fire to start and keep up used kerosene upon it and used it too liberally. The result was that there was quickly formed a mass of fire on the bed of the wagon and then the points touched the canvas and quickly the volcano was in eruption, the men getting out and off and taking the horses away, so that the total of the destruction was of the float. The bearing wagon was not badly injured in the course of the blaze, but it was out of commission and had to be retired from the affair.

One of the most attractive features of the parade was the good feeling which was evidenced all along the way as the drivers and those taking part generally joined in the badinage and light rejoinder which followed their appearance. The marching of the Japanese toms from Honolulu was excellent and they won deserved applause along the line. The parade doubled and was reviewed at the court house, where it was dismissed, the men going to the pavilion in the hotel grounds for the purpose of taking part in the literary exercises.

Chauffeur Carl Smith introduced John McTaggart as a naturalized American who would read the Declaration of Independence, and Colonel Fitch as one who had fought long for official regularity. Fitch spoke at length, the audience being still loth to let him go when his peroration was reached. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" was the last event of the day and everyone joined in voicing the lines of the anthem. These concluded the regular exercises and the afternoon was given over to the racing at Hoolulu Park, where there were better races than ordinarily seen in the islands.

At night there was a great ball in the pavilion in the hotel grounds, with a supper in the hotel which reflected credit on Manager Austin and Assistant Dankey, and which seemed to be enjoyed universally. The rain came down in torrents, but the people here do not mind a little thing like rain and they danced and flirted as gayly and vigorously as if there was a Honolulu night instead. The festivities brought to the city a large number of the plantation people from the various sections and the result was the getting together of representatives of the most of the society of the big island. And as became them they danced until long after midnight to get all the pleasure which was their due.

Today there was a series of sporting events. The general sports of the Fourth had resulted as follows, and they proved a forerunner of good baseball and polo.

First—Half mile walk, H. M. Ayers first, R. Burns second, time, 4:30.
Second—100 yard dash, Thomas Nahiwa first, Shimada second.
Third—Throwing 16 pound hammer, George Cruickshank first, A. Horner second, 70 feet 7 inches.
Fourth—Hop, step and jump, C. E. Hapai first, C. Bent second, 34 feet 3 inches.
Fifth—Running broad jump, C. E. Hapai first, T. Nahiwa second, 16 feet, 3 1/2 inches.
Sixth—250 yard dash—T. Nahiwa first, Shimada second.
Seventh—Throwing 25-pound weight, A. Horner first, 35 feet.
Eighth—Putting 16 pound shot, W. E. Elen first, A. Horner second, 30 feet.
Ninth—100 yard fat man's race, Shaw first, Brown second.
The baseball game was between a picked team from Honolulu, captained by Kiley, and for which two men here

WHY JUDGE LITTLE WENT OFF AND FLOCKED BY HIMSELF He Refused to Play Any But the Real Star Parts and so Held Court—Other Notes of Interest.

HILO, July 5.—Judge Little, he of the erratic temperament and the desire to be the "leading lady," was not one who graced the city of his residence with his presence during the celebration of the national holiday, and thereby hangs a tale, which has taken on some peculiar features during the past week. According to the testimony of friends and critics alike, the late "Mr. Smith" determined that if he could not be "it" he would look upon no one else taking the coveted place, and so went away and stayed away during the entire time.

The story must be taken back to the time of the arrangements first being made for the celebration. There was formed a general committee, and of that committee J. U. Smith, for purposes of differentiation sometimes referred to here as "Alaska" Smith, was chosen chairman. This meant that Carl Smith, one time judge, not a little man in any sense except physically, was made chairman of the literary committee, and that Little had even less show to get on the platform as speaker of the day. This was the last straw for the judge. Recently he has been somewhat in a decline owing to the fact that he has had no opportunity to make public speeches except at the coronation day banquet, where he told as much about the events of ancient history as of modern times, and so he was anxious to have a chance.

When he was passed by and the Hon. Thomas Fitch secured as orator of the day, to say that his temperature rose is putting it mildly. He frothed at the mouth and his familiar stamping ground, the drug store, was raised in temperature several degrees by his utterances. He has found on previous occasions that the business usually done at the Honokaa term could be better disposed here and so the court there

had to be collected, and the regular Hilo term, which made a good stand but never got a chance to score except in the third inning. The final result was 18 to 2. Crow, who started well, was batted out of the box and E. M. Brown finished the game.

Kaimama started off brilliantly at short for Hilo and largely by his work kept the visitors from scoring in the first and second, but in the third, when his own side had a lead of two, he threw a grounder over first base, and as the bases were filled there were four tallies as the result. From that moment it was peaches and cream, which meant the retirement of Crow. The score by innings was as follows:

Honolulu . . . 0 0 4 3 0 1 3 7 —18
Hilo 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 —2

In the meantime the polo players were collecting and as soon as the field was given over by the baseballists they began a game between the reds and blues. The result was really never in doubt, though there was some sharp playing all around. The Reds did not show the team work of which they were capable until the second period, when they tore off a very pretty goal, following it by one in each of the three periods following. Meanwhile the Blues did not secure a single point. For the Reds Dr. Irwin got the first goal, a very pretty cut through the posts of a cross drive by Balding. Kennedy showed perhaps the best form and R. Balding did some clever riding.

Dr. Grace was perhaps the very best of the Reds, Prouty showing some really brilliant runs, having the quickest mount on the field, but trying to play the game alone too much. The teams showed a tendency to bunch, as all wanted to hit the ball. The teams were:

Reds—Dr. Irwin, R. Balding, R. Kennedy, Balding.

Blues—Robertson, Guard, Dr. Grace, Prouty.

Umpire, referee and timekeeper—Geo. R. Dennison.

The attempt of Jack Weday to get enough people together to see him and Decker box was really unsuccessful.

The following committees were responsible for the entire entertainment of the two days:

Finance—E. N. Holmes, chairman; Albert Horner, L. Turner, J. M. Smith, W. Eberling, M. F. McDonald, A. C. Palfrey, W. H. C. Campbell, A. M. Wilson, W. B. Barnard, J. F. Clay, A. H. Jackson, A. C. McKenney, J. K. Dillon, George Dunker, W. C. Cook, J. C. Ridgway, Robert Andrews, W. G. Walker, C. C. Kennedy, Jim Morris, First Bank of Hilo, treasurer.

Literary program—Carl S. Smith, chairman; Mrs. Luther McKennie, Rev. S. L. Desha.

Sports—George S. McKennie, chairman; A. M. Wilson, W. Vannatta, J. P. Moir, Jack Easton, J. F. Clay, F. Bruchell.

Parade—A. Richley, chairman; H. T. Lake, John Herring, Captain Fetter, J. Carvalho, John T. Baker, John T. Brown, Miss Ivy Richardson, Miss Elvira Richardson, Miss Maud Cheek, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Mrs. W. S. Terry, Printing and advertising—J. T. Stacker, chairman; L. A. Haworth, G. F. Afonso.

Decorations—A. W. Richardson, chairman; Mrs. D. W. Marsh, Miss Ivy Richardson, R. F. Howland, Miss Harriet C. Hitchcock.

Evening entertainment and ball—C. N. Prouty, Jr., chairman; George Dunker, J. J. Grace, W. C. Cook, Mrs. J. T. Lewis.

Executive committee—J. U. Smith, chairman; E. N. Holmes, Carl S. Smith, George S. McKennie, A. Richley, J. T. Stacker, A. W. Richardson, C. N. Prouty, Jr.

has been on the most formal nature, being opened by the sheriff and finally adjourned without action. But this year he determined that there should be a complete term held. So he notified all attorneys of record that they must attend the session of court. Then he took the officials and went up the Coast the first of the week, to prevent the necessity of being in Hilo when another was before the crowds.

Not at all that he was overlooked. He was approached by one of his friends, A. Richley, the grand marshal of the parade, and asked to serve as the reception committee for the distinguished guests. But he characterized that duty as "presiding at a dog show," according to accounts, and went away where he could make a Fourth of July speech to some one himself.

There were the usual number of bores, some of starting stories that the men who had turned him down were to be summoned to Honokaa as witnesses or on other matters, so as to break up the direction of the celebration, but all these fell through, though some attorneys made the trip to save their cases, lest in his wrath should displace a batch of them. Nevertheless he held court, continuances were granted where there were stipulations, and the merry judge amused himself withal by making citizens. He made more than a few, too, for he had the court room nearly full once. One of the attorneys said afterward that the judge, after making the men American voters, told them to remember him, as he might be a candidate some time and would want votes.

At least he gave some of the committee a bad quarter hour, but they braved it through and there was nothing done withal. Hilo has not yet seen the judge though the others are mostly back. It is not known where he made his speech, though it is taken for granted that he has said some things. Perhaps he made his bid and clerk stand for the address.

THE MASKED BALL AT PAIA, MAUI.

PAIA, Maui, July 5.—The Aloha Dramatic Club, composed of Aloha Lodge No. 2, Knights of Pythias, gave a masquerade ball at the K. of P. hall on Thursday evening, July 3rd, 1902, to a very large gathering of people from Wailuku, Punahoa, Kahului, Spreckelsville and Paia. The grand march was started at 8:45. There were about 50 who took part. On account of it being so warm the unmasking took place a little earlier than usual, and when 10:30 came everyone who was masked was very glad.

The following characters were very well carried out, much to the amusement of the many that were present: Best sustained male character, Australian Mounted Patrolman, Judge W. A. McKay, who took the prize of a fancy clock, donated by the Kahului Store; Best sustained female character, house maid, Mrs. W. Von Seggern, who took the prize of a bag of sugar, donated by the Wailuku Super Co.; Best group, Miss Mr. and Mrs. E. Enos Jr., who took the prize of a lady's gold chatelaine watch, donated by the Paia plantation store; Second best group, clown, con and rancher, G. B. Schrader, A. Martinson and L. R. Crook, who took the prize of a \$15.00 coin from the Kahului store, donated by the Kahului R. Co.; Most original character (male), tramp, H. M. Coke, who took the prize of a pair of shoes, donated by A. J. Rodriguez; Most original female character, two faces, Miss N. McElroy, who took the prize of 12 yards of silk dress goods, donated by Lahaina people; Most comical character, tall hat clown, Jno. Nielsen, who took the prize of a hat, donated by A. Enos.

The following characters were also represented: Mrs. C. Hansen, Baker's Cocoa; Miss M. Tilton, the Press; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Filler, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Church, Mr. and Mrs. J. Correll, Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freitas, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Landgraf, Mr. and Mrs. H. Strebbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Cottrell, Mrs. G. D. Schrader, Mrs. R. A. Wadsworth, Misses Smith, Culbert (2), Kirkland, Myer (3), Strebbeck, Freitas, Dowdle, Lurking, army officer (2), Hansen, Cummings (2), Laycott, Wong, Kona, and many others; Messrs. Aluli, Braun, Carley, Christoffersen, Cornwell, Fantom, Hons, Baldwin, Keeney, Kirkland, Lamar, Lyons, Martinson, Mayfield, Robertson, Shaw, Vincent, Christiansen, Dinert, Carmen, Brittan, Sims, Gangel, Wadsworth (2), Capt. Shaubs, Hansen, Scott, Myhre, Mountcastle, Sabey, and many others.

Dancing was kept up until about 2:45 when everyone went home, well pleased with the evening entertainment. A special train was run from Paia, Spreckelsville, Kahului, and Punahoa, returning after the dance.

Ice cream, cake and soda water were served during the entire evening, and at about 12:30 a. m. coffee and sandwiches were served.

The people of Maui are very fortunate in having a hall suitable for giving any kind of an entertainment as the one used is very large and airy and is also fitted up with a removable stage, so

PELE DRAWS HER VEIL The Halemaumau Fires Covered by Rocks.

HILO, July 5.—Grays and blacks have taken the place of the red which for the past month showed away down the east side of the great chimney of Halemaumau. In place of the small lake which was in the process of formation since June 3, at some 600 feet down, there is now only a mass of broken rocks and crumbled lava, for the fire has been covered, whether or not smothered must wait until subsequent events prove.

Monday saw the eclipse of the small fire hole, the extinguishing of the glow which has led many kamaainas and new visitors alike to believe that there was in course of preparation a great pyrotechnic exhibition by Mene Pele in honor of the holiday of her new national. But instead of preparing for the event, the bright eye of the crater was tidden, a veil drawn by the goddess, so that she might neither see nor be seen by those who came during the festivities of the city at the mountain's foot.

The covering up of the fires came some time Monday morning. The fire in its fifteen foot opening had been seen Sunday, the motion of the lava had been clearly apparent to both eye and ear, and there was no evidence other than that there would be greater activity in the heart of the crater. But on Monday it was noticed by the guide, Alex., who knows the crater and pit better than most others, for he daily consults its grim faces for new evidences of activity, that at the only point from which there could be a fall of rocks from above to eclipse the fires of the volcano there had come a down-pour of rocks, shutting out the blaze and turning the scene from one of brilliance heightened by the presence of the glowing lava, to a grim and gray view.

The fall of rock was something enormous. The length of the breaking away of the top of the wall was something over 100 feet, and at spots the width of the fall was as great as fifteen feet. This mass of lava and ashes extended down as far as 400 feet, and the slipping away made a great incline which not only hid from view the opening through which glowed the red lights of Pele, but formed a plane down almost to the floor at the wall on the opposite side.

The wind had been from the north-east for some days and the best possible view has been had of the bottom of the pit, establishing clearly the new wall surface as made by the slipping down of the walls. The sulphur fumes still arise from the banks on the south side and the slip was only a few hundred yards away from the opening there. There has been no increase in the smoke, the heat nor the gases; the cracks do not show any further evidences of great action; the crater seems to be just what it has been for years past, to the eye.

Intimates of Mene Pele are as much in doubt as to her future performances as they can well be. They say that there is no way to get a line upon the old lady's plans; that there are no evidences as to what she may have on her mind. That there is no subsidence of the internal action of the volcano is shown by the sounds which come from the crater. One who will sit and wait awhile will hear from the interior of the mountain the sighing of the moving flood. The sound is that of the surf, much like the swish of the waves and the beating upon the shores, but it is not regular. There seems a period of quiescence when the mountain is still; then there will be for a few moments the restless movement of the waves of molten rock, and after the ebullitions, similar, as shown in the recent opening, to the movements of boiling water, there will be a time of rest and quiet, when the waves are still, and no sound breaks the eerie quiet of the great black plain and the greater, blacker pit.

It would surprise no one if the great fires beneath take hold of the old lava, eat out the heart of the slip and show again at the same spot where they became apparent lately. This would seem to be the natural course of events if the internal fires are not dying out. That is purely a matter of conjecture, though it is the opinion of Manager Waldron, of the Volcano House, who knows more about the volcano than any man here, perhaps, that the continuous noises which come from the center of the mountain show that the heat there is not less.

Meanwhile the heat as shown in the red cracks is just as great, the sulphur smoke as thick, and the appearances of the existence of fire within as pronounced.

Everything else about the mountain is prettier now than ever. The scene is even more beautiful than at any other time of the year; the weather is perfect, and the outlook is for a continuance of it. There are a number of visitors at the Volcano House, Colonel Parker and party, Mrs. Noonan, Mrs. Herbert and party, Mrs. George Beckley and family, J. O. Carter, Jr., and Frank Armstrong, being among the many who are making a stay at the hilltop house.

Whenever an entertainment where a stage is required the stage can be put up in a very few minutes. The Aloha Dramatic Club has in preparation a minstrel show, which they hope to be ready to present to the people some time in August. Full particulars of the above entertainment will be made known later.

E. B. CARLEY.

MR. AND MRS. SCOTT LEAVE FOR HOME

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott, the latter the daughter of the late W. H. Hill of Lyons, Kans., came down to this city by the Mail on Monday and will leave on the Ventura this morning for their future home, San Francisco. Mrs. Scott is the sister of one of the proprietors of the famous firm of Miles, Scott & Sons, now merged in the Pacific Coast Ware and Steel Company, the new firm in metals, and occupies a position of responsibility with that house. Mrs. Mary Rice was well known here as a bright and vivacious society girl. The young couple were married on June 25, at the home of the Rices at Lihua.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hans Isenberg, a cousin of the bride. After the ceremony, supper was served. The wall and table decorations carried out the color scheme of pink and green with graceful harmony. Toasts were drunk to the happy couple, and a pleasant hour was spent prior to the reception.

The bride was gowned in white silk pins, over white satin, trimmed with rare old lace, which belonged to her grandmother. The bridal veil was the worn by her mother. A nosegay of orange blossoms and a shower bouquet of white carnations completed the costume.

Miss Anna Rice, the maid of honor, wore white organdie over pink taffeta, and carried pink carnations. The bridesmaids, Miss Georgie Spieker and Miss Bernice Kopke, were in pink, and carried shower bouquets of maiden-hair ferns. The groom was attended by Mr. Arthur Hyde Rice, brother to the bride.

The rooms thrown together into one long L-shaped suite, were decorated each with a distinct and dominant tone. The first was in yellow and green, consisting of mandarin oranges, and banks of yellow daisies, backed by masses of fern, the next in white and green callas and Easter lilies, white carnations and ferns; the next pink roses, a Mexican creeper, masses of begonia and maiden-hair fern; and others still in pink oleander, bluish pink asters in banks. In every corner were graceful palms and potted plants, while the walls of the room were hung with passion vines.

Refreshments were served on the lawn. Leaving the crowded rooms by an arched passageway of braided palm leaves, one reached a huge tent, so large that it included great masses of tropical foliage and was lighted by Japanese lanterns. Here tables were arranged and refreshments served, to the accompaniment of Hawaiian music. The grounds were lighted by Japanese lanterns swung from the trees.

Among the wedding gifts were Hawaiian articles fast becoming rare. A novel as well as pathetic feature of the reception was an original ode of congratulation and lament, composed and sung by three little Hawaiian children, expressive in sweet childish simplicity of their regrets and good wishes.

May the winds and the waves
Be gentle and kind;
The winds and the waves,
As they bear you away;
But our homes and our hearts
Are left empty behind;
Our homes and our hearts,
Are sore stricken today.

WIRELESS WAS NOT WORKING

That the readers of the Advertiser did not have before them an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July at Hilo, on last Saturday morning, is chargeable to something which in colder climes would be denominated carelessness or worse, and even at this distance the officials of the company have no excuse for failure to carry a message duly filed, and in fact solicited by them.

In Hilo on Thursday the agent of a newspaper whose editor is one of the leading officials of the wireless telegraph company, received instructions to cover the races by wireless. The representative of the Advertiser, cognizant of this, went to the telephone company on Friday and asked that all the arrangements be made for holding open the lines of the company for the purpose of making it possible to send a report of the day. There was a great deal of doubt in the mind of the local manager there, he being of the opinion that the line not having advertised for business it would not guarantee to carry it.

When at length, after the races, there was filed such a message, the only advice that would be vouchsafed was that the operator at Mahukona could not yet be found. This meant a standoff for the time, and the message was not entirely despaired of until nearly midnight. Then the telephone man was certain that the message would not arrive in Honolulu.

Next morning, after 9 o'clock, there was received in Hilo a message solicited from the editor of the Advertiser, by the treasurer of the company, ordering that a report be sent. The only explanation that is given of this is that the telephone operator at Kohala was off duty perhaps.

This condition did not exist, however, when the line was to be used for the benefit of the official, for then it was possible to find Mahukona and send messages with a degree of promptness.

HANA CLUB WAS HOST

The farewell luncheon given on July 4th by the members of the Hana Club, at Hana, Maui, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson R. Myers, upon the occasion of their leaving Hana district, was a very pleasant affair, and a social event of prominence. Mr. Myers was presented with a badge of the club, a sharp-toothed pin with "De Gang" emblazoned thereon in enameled letters. He was also given a Chinese dictionary and mandarin's hat. Mrs. Myers was the recipient of a pair of handsome Chinese slippers, the Chinese gifts attesting the fact that they were about to leave for the Maui Sugar Co. Huelo, which is controlled by Chinese. Mr. Myers is the new manager.

The upper tennon of Hana were present at the luncheon. The decorations in the reception room of the club were festoons of malle and ginger, or awn, and in the dining room the walls were covered with ferns and fan palms. The table decorations were crapepales and long strings of Chinese violets which ran around the table. A

A MYSTERIOUS APPEARANCE

IN THE QUIET LITTLE VILLAGE OF WILKEY, KANSAS.

A Strange Event Had a Wonderful Reveal in Feet on the Life of One Woman.

About six years ago a stranger, a woman, came to the little village of Wilkey, Kansas, to live. This was the important link in a chain of events which set the whole town wondering. Mrs. Richard A. Gardner, the person whose life was most affected by it, tells the story.

"It was very strange," she says. "I never could tell what caused it and another could not tell either. For a long time I had had spells with my stomach. The pain would commence about my heart and was so deadly agonizing that I would have to scream aloud. Sometimes it would last several hours and I would have to take laudanum to stop it. Besides this I had a headache almost constantly, day and night, that nearly crazed me and hemorrhages caused by the change of life, so you see I suffered a great deal. And when I think of the agony it still makes me shudder."

"Doctors, did you say? Their medicine made me sicker. I couldn't take it and I kept growing worse until this lady came to our village. She advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I did. I only took half a box before I began to feel better and after taking the rest, was wholly converted to this wonderful medicine. It did me more good than I had ever hoped for. I kept on with the pills and now I recommend them to all who suffer."

The pills which cured Mrs. Gardner have accomplished as wonderful results in hundreds and hundreds of other cases just as severe. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and yellow complexion and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold at all druggists, or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid, on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half. Send for free booklet of medical advice.

RICH LAND

Central Kona FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET, Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1162 to F. O. Schulze, and containing 174 acres, Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2862 to Awahua and containing 739 7/100 acres, situate at Keopuka and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

This is a tract of land of over 913 acres, situated in the most fertile and richest portion of the Island of Hawaii. It faces the new Government road, extends to the sea, and is five minutes' walk from Kealahou Bay, by way of the old Government road which runs through the property. Portions of the land are already under cultivation.

This tract is so situated that it is about midway between Kailua and Hokena, and five miles from Napoos, three most important ports of the Kona district. It has sufficient elevation, running up to fourteen hundred feet, to be particularly healthful, and its soil is well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, coffee, fruits, dairying, or for the promotion of diversified farming.

Occupants of this land have easy access to several ports for export, and with the advent of the Kona Railroad will find themselves in close communication with the thriving City of Hilo. This, of course, affords a splendid opportunity for the exporting of farm products to the California markets.

With the revival of the Kona Sugar Co., considerable portions of this land can be successfully planted to sugar cane.

This is one of the most splendid opportunities for a good investment that has been put upon the market for a considerable period of time.

Further particulars of
JAMES F. MORGAN,
65 QUEEN STREET.

special song was composed for the occasion, the new words being sung to the old-fashioned tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The committees in charge of the affair were:

Treasurer, H. Howell; reception and entertainment, H. Howell, J. Wittrock, R. Fursey, R. J. McGittigan; dinner and menu, G. O. Cooper, H. C. Overenden, F. Wittrock, R. Putney; decorations, F. J. Rayen, W. Schultze, K. E. Gjerdrum; finance, K. S. Gjerdrum, F. Wittrock; fireworks, F. J. Rayen.

CHARLES E. RICHARDSON.

Death of the Well Known Kamaaina Near Hilo.

HILO, July 5.—Charles E. Richardson, a resident of Hawaii for the past 50 years, died at his mountain residence, 22 miles, Oiaa, at 7:25 this morning. Deceased was engaged in ranching in Kau for several years, and with a Mr. Williams, erected the Hall church in Hilo in 1856. He was engaged in the mercantile and lumber business in Hilo for many years, retiring in 1887 after disposing of his business to the Hilo Mercantile Co. Mr. Richardson was a great friend of the Hawaiians and helped them in many ways. He leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is the wife of F. M. Wakefield. His estate is large.

THE FOURTH ON MAUI

Day Spent Mostly Among Fast Horses.

MAUI, July 7.—The weather on Maui on the Fourth was delightful. A few early morning showers cooled the atmosphere, rendering the remainder of the day most agreeable as far as the summer heat was concerned.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Maui Racing Association was successful, both financially and from a sporting standpoint. The nine racing events were all filled and hotly contested. There were a number of surprises. The victory of Jennie E. in the mile dash, free-for-all (purse \$75), was unexpected. Then the eighth event, the mule race, half mile dash, free-for-all (purse \$50), was most disappointing for Makawao people, who pinned their faith to Kelikaneokapu. The mule ran like a horse, leading his four competitors a long distance. When within fifteen or twenty feet of the finish the doors leading to the stable proved too attractive, and he ran toward them, refusing to go further. Alanaui, entered by W. H. Cornwell, ran in and took the purse.

One of the interesting contests was the foot race, one hundred yards' dash, for amateurs, first prize \$25, second prize \$10. L. R. Crook of Wailuku won in eleven seconds, over J. Pa, the famous sprinter from Kamehameha School of Honolulu. Eleven seconds was fast time, considering the track. J. Pa is the son of Policeman Tom Pa of Peahi, Maui.

J. V. Kerr was the happy man of the day, his horse McKinley winning the sixth event, trotting and pacing, to harness, mile heats, best two in three, free-for-all, purse \$75. A great crowd of people witnessed the sport from the grandstand and surrounding country.

Makawao people, men, women and children, hugely enjoyed the holiday at a picnic on the beautiful grounds of "Sunnyside," Paia, the first residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, at present occupied by Dr. and Mrs. P. J. Alken. Bunting and flags amid the green of magnificent trees and other foliage gave a festive air to the occasion. The ping-pong tables within the dwelling were kept busy most of the day and the young people won various prizes in the many running contests, such as sack races, three-legged races, hurdle races, potato races, etc. The race court of the Makawao Tennis Club also proved an attractive rendezvous. Too much praise cannot be given to the delicious and bountiful luncheon which was served al fresco to the large number of people in attendance.

THE POLO GAME.

At 2 p. m. many of the picnic party walked over to the polo grounds to witness a tournament between three teams:

First—F. F. Baldwin (captain), H. A. Baldwin, Sam Baldwin and J. Thompson.

Second—W. O. Alken (captain), D. C. Landay, S. E. Kalama and Sam Wells.

Third—L. von Tempky (captain), George Wilbur, Joe Taylor and Arthur Betts.

Baldwin's team won over Alken's two goals to one, and over von Tempky's two goals to nothing. Von Tempky's team won over Alken's by two goals to none.

The Baldwin four were victors of the tournament. Von Tempky's men were given the second place, while Alken's players, which were picked to win, came in third.

The many spectators enjoyed the sport, for, as the scores show (2 to 1, 2 to 0, and 2 to 0), the playing was very close and exciting. The ponies ridden by the different players were much admired, especially Foxy Grandpa and Aguilardo. The latter pony, while ridden by Sam Baldwin, was seriously injured—a badly strained tendon, so it was reported.

Among the residents of Wailuku district seen in the vicinity of the grand stand were: Rev. and Mrs. Williams, Ault, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lufkin, Judge W. A. McKay, W. G. Taylor and others.

MASQUERADE BALL.

On the evening of the third a grand masquerade ball was given in K. of P. Hall, Wailuku, by the Aloha Dramatic Club at 8:45 o'clock. Fifty people in costume took part in the grand march, while more than 100 others not in mask viewed the grotesque spectacle. Everybody was glad to unmask at 10:30 p. m. on account of the heat.

The Waihee Quintet Club furnished most excellent dance music.

The judges, Captain Schaub, W. T. Robinson and James Cottrell, awarded the following prizes: A fancy clock, contributed by Kahului store, to W. A. McKay, an Australian mounted patrolman, the best sustained male character; a bag of sugar, contributed by the Wailuku Sugar Co., to Mrs. W. von Seggern, as the English housemaid; for the best sustained female character; a gold-filled lady's chateleine enamelled watch, contributed by Paia Plantation store, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Enos, Jr., as mums, the first best group; a \$15 order for goods, contributed by Kahului store, to Messrs. G. D. Schrader, A. Martinson and L. R. Crook, as clown, coon and rancher, the second best group; a pair of shoes, contributed by A. J. Rodriguez, to H. M. Coke, as a tramp, the most original male character; twelve yards of silk, contributed by Lahaina people, to Miss N. McElroy, as "two-face," for the most original female character; a hat, contributed by A. Enos & Co., to John Nelson, as the

THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Continuances in A Honolulu Man's Judge Hardy's Court.

Editor Advertiser.—In the case of the Melby Estate vs. Gay and Robinson, action to quiet title to Kuloa, on exception by plaintiff to a continuance granted to defendants by the Fifth Circuit Court, decided in the Supreme Court July 2, 1902, the rule said to have been announced by the Circuit Judge as to continuances was severely commented upon and held to be manifest error.

In this, the opinion of the Circuit Judge is in complete accord with the Supreme Judges.

The law regulating continuances has always been followed in this court. When a motion for a continuance has been made by one party and opposed by the other the mover has always been required to file an affidavit setting forth a valid ground for his request, and in most cases he has been required to pay the costs arising from the delay.

Every case of the kind has been made to "stand on its own merits." Instead of an indiscriminate practice of allowing such motions on the payment of costs, a careful examination of the reason for the application has been made.

Now, in view of the above facts which cannot be controverted when the Circuit Judge stated his "final conclusion" as follows: "On the whole I am inclined to allow a continuance on the usual grounds, with the usual condition that the defendant pay the costs that arise in connection with it as being part of the practice of the court," etc., is it a necessary conclusion as found by the Supreme Court that "it is quite evident that he (the Circuit Judge) intended to grant a continuance in any event upon what he called the practice of his court?"

The Supreme Court does not say that they find from the record that he had no substantial grounds for allowing defendant's motion and therefore he must have followed the rule imputed to him.

Apparently they took him at his word, as they interpreted it, and felt called upon to annul what he had said upon his erroneous ruling. He admits that his decision must have been open to misconstruction; how else could the Supreme Court have reached its decision? It was unstudied, unguarded, and quite extemporaneous, and given on the last day of the term.

It is a matter of sincere regret that time was not taken to prepare a decision that would clearly reflect the views of the court—and yet it would seem as implied above that it was capable of a more satisfactory construction.

The reasons for allowing the motion were:

1. The affidavit of defendant's surveyor, who had returned to Honolulu, he had informed the Court that he did not expect the case would be tried at the March term.

2. The absence of defendant's attorney, who had returned to Honolulu. He had informed the Court that he did not expect the case would be tried at the March term.

3. The panel had been discharged for the term.

It is said that "the law is a jealous mistress." It may also be said that every court should be jealous of its reputation.

J. HARDY,

Circuit Judge.

Lihue, Kauai, July 8, 1902.

tail-hat clown, for the most comical character.

The occasion was a most enjoyable one, despite the heat.

STRAY HAPPENINGS.

The Kaupo trail leading down out of the crater of Haleakala is badly washed out.

The evening of the third a surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. J. N. S. Williams of Puunene. Dancing made the time pass in a pleasurable manner.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilbur of Kahului are to be congratulated upon the birth of a baby girl on the second.

On the evening of the Fourth Dr. G. S. Aiken gave a ping-pong party at the home of his parents at Paia. Miss Belle Dickey won the first prize.

W. C. Crook of Makawao is spending his vacation in Honolulu.

On the afternoon of the 2nd the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society met at Mrs. D. C. Landay's, Paia.

Large red, white and blue posters announcing the Merchants' Fair in Honolulu, beginning on the 26th, are to be seen all over Maui.

Akolas are ripe on the slopes of Haleakala.

On the 29th the Morning Stars defeated the Waikapu at baseball at Wells' Park, Wailuku, by a score of 15 to 8.

Weather—Warm and showery.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

J. A. Kelly relates an experience similar to that which has happened in almost every neighborhood in the United States and has been told and retold by thousands of others. He says: "Last summer I had an attack of dysentery and purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used according to directions and with entirely satisfactory results. The trouble was controlled much quicker than former attacks when I used other remedies." Mr. Kelly is a well known citizen of Henderson, N. C. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

GLIMPSES OF MID-AFRICA

Many years ago the Spaniards were considered the greatest travelers. Later the Englishman came into prominence as the man who could be found in all quarters of the globe. Now go where you will and there you will find an American. In all the small islands and in out of the way portions of the world are Americans who seem to fit into the existing order of things very well. And in these out of the way places Americans are usually known as "schemers."

An American newspaper man now in Honolulu, who was lucky enough to have the friendship of the late Cecil Rhodes, tells of an American adventurer whom he met in Rhodesia, Africa, while traveling at the expense of the great African millionaire.

"I was being escorted by three troops of the Rhodesian Field Force," he says, "through Mabeland, when one day we came upon an Irish-American who was traveling with a dozen mules as pack animals. The mules were loaded down with gramophones. I greeted the American in as jovial a manner as possible, but could not help but imagine he was crazy. If he was not off his head, why on earth was he carrying those gramophones through the wilds of Central Africa. He wished me and the English troopers to outspan our animals and have lunch with him. I consented and over a delicious little meal and some hot brandy and soda he told me the reason for his carrying the gramophones. It seems that he was journeying as far north as the Zambezi river, the wide, crocodile infested stream that divides north and South Africa. He intended to go nearly as far west as the Victoria Falls, the great and little known rival of Niagara Falls. All along this river were wild tribes whose chiefs had great stores of the finest ivory and in some cases of gold. White traders had been offering fabulous prices for them and in many cases had had considerable trouble with the native chiefs. But the advent of the American talking machine man caused a sensation in trade circles among the natives. Just as ping-pong has set the civilized world by the ears so did the gramophone cause a sensation among the African chiefs. The first chief tackled was going to put the white trader to death, but his native guides explained to the chiefs that the white man brought a message from God. His lordship asked for "the message" and the white man set his gramophone to play 'Nearer My God to Thee.' He followed this up with 'All Coons Look Alike to Me.' The latter tune seemed to capture the chief, as he halted that white man as a brother straight away. After this the white man had little difficulty. All the chiefs were anxious to get the 'White man's God machine,' as they had named the gramophone. He had little trouble in trading machines which cost him about \$12.50 in New York or London for goods worth nearly \$500.

"I left the Irish-American shortly after, as my way led in another direction. A few months later I met the same man in Cape Town. I asked him how his last trip had resulted. 'Tip-top,' he replied. 'I have got enough now. I am bound for New York. Years ago I had a small saloon in Brooklyn, but I failed. Now I am going back and get the biggest booze house I can find in the town and show the natives around Gotham that I know a thing or two about even natives of that place. Well, will you have a whisky?'"

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

NEW YORK, June 28.—While King Edward's health remains the paramount subject of conversation, the imperial conference is looming up as a remnant of the coronation fetes, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. The colonial statesmen are discussing among themselves the work of the conference and are not disposed to commit themselves to any premature statements of policy. Neither Premier Laurier nor Mr. Peterson nor Mr. Ross nor any other influential Canadian minister will allow himself to be drawn into an interview. They frankly assert that they are looking over the ground and are unprepared to discuss the probable results of the conference. An impression prevails that the colonial statesmen will avoid putting themselves in an attitude of coming before the United Kingdom and asking for concessions or privileges at the expense of the British taxpayers. They, it is argued, will consider it unworthy the dignity of self-governing commonwealths to appeal for tariff preferences when the British government, in order to comply with their demands, will be compelled to raise the cost of living in the United Kingdom. What is more likely is a general agreement among the Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and South African statesmen attending the conference to existing fiscal arrangements with a view to relaxation of the present system. As long as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is chancellor of the exchequer, an imperial Zollverein is believed to be impracticable and there is no evidence that any industrial representative of Canada or Australia favors it.

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AMERICAN OBOES.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Twenty of the cleverest and most dangerous swindlers from America and the continent have been in London for the purpose of fleecing fashionable coronation visitors, cables the London correspondent of the Herald. Recently a group of five American sharpshooters entered a well known West End restaurant and one of them renewed an acquaintance whom he thought he had met years ago. Later they entered a victim list \$500. His supposed friend lost heavily but paid in checks while the victim contributed cash. He notified the police but the gang had fled. The police learned the party had separated into two parties, one of which proceeded to Paris, where a wealthy visitor was buncoed to the extent of \$25,000.

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MARCUS ISLAND IN HANDS OF JAPS

It is Captain A. A. Rosehill, the King of Marcus Island, hopes to gain possession of his kingdom in the far Pacific. He will probably have to secure the services of an American warship when he lands, for there are probably a small army of Japanese on the island ready to resist all attempts to oust them from the place.

In fact, it is more than probable that the present expedition to Marcus Island will not be productive of much profit to the company, as it would not be in the least surprising if Captain Rosehill were not forced to turn around after he makes Marcus Island, and return to Honolulu without even as much as setting his foot on his property. From information which Captain Rosehill received in San Francisco during his recent visit there, it is more than likely that Marcus Island will become the subject of international correspondence between the United States and Japan, before Captain Rosehill's company can begin to operate the guano deposits.

When Rosehill took possession of the island years ago, there was absolutely no one residing on it, nor were there any evidences of people ever having lived on the place. Within recent years, however, the Japanese have evidently seized the island for about fourteen months ago they made a very positive demonstration of their presence. This incident occurred to Captain Pierce, the commander of the transport Sheridan. It seems that Pierce, finding his vessel near the island, decided to run over close to it, in order to adjust and regulate his navigating instruments. He went ashore with a small party, and, to his surprise, was met by about twenty Japanese, who ordered the crowd off the place. Some of the Japanese carried guns and they acted as if they intended to use them. One of the Japanese who could speak English, showed Captain Pierce a document, evidently from the Japanese government, which, in the eyes of the Japanese, gave them the right to order any body off the island.

Pierce explored the island and saw unmistakable evidence that the Japanese had established a settlement there. Houses had been built and wells sunk. Pierce warned Rosehill when the latter was in San Francisco outfitting the present expedition to Marcus Island, that if the Japanese were still on the island, and they had no doubt been increased by fresh laborers, they would certainly make trouble for Rosehill if he attempted to land, much less take possession of the island.

Rosehill went ahead with securing his outfit and came to Honolulu. It was first decided by his backers that he should take a couple of white men and a few laborers and leave them on the island and bring away a few tons of samples of the fertilizer. If the Japanese were in possession of the place and refused to permit him to land, he was to sail at once to Manila or Yokohama and try to get a United States warship to accompany him to Marcus Island and eject the squatters. Subsequently it was decided that it would be wiser for him to return to Honolulu if the Japanese refused to permit him to land, so he will do so if there is any opposition.

Rosehill says that he is not going down to have any fight with the Japanese. If they will not let him land he will come home at once. In such an event, the matter will be taken to the authorities at Washington. Rosehill's title to the island has been recognized by the United States Government, which also claims sovereignty over the island, so the State Department will probably have to put Rosehill in possession.

A meeting of the company will be held on Monday, when the various details of the business will be discussed. Rosehill will probably sail with the schooner Julia E. Whalen next Wednesday. He will make the round trip in about four months.

KAISER'S METEOR SHOWS HER PACES

KIEL, June 23.—Emperor William's American-built schooner-yacht Meteor, with the Emperor himself on board and steering most of the time, finished seven minutes and twenty-two seconds ahead of the Cicely in the large schooner race held there in connection with the regatta.

The Cicely is owned by Cecil Quentin of England, and was designed by Fife. Under her time allowance, however, the Cicely claims the race by one minute and eleven seconds. The judges have reserved by M. Guillaume, the owner of the Cicely, which also won in the race, who avers that the rules required the Cicely to carry two anchors at her bows instead of one. The race will be given to the Cicely unless she is ruled out.

The Empress and Fraulen Gerstoff, one of her ladies in waiting, were on board the Meteor during the race. The contest was a trial between American and English-built boats. The Meteor, the Idylla, belonging to the Empress, the Lasca and the Nordwest are American-built yachts, while the Cicely and the Clara are of English construction.

The Virginia II, owned by Isaac Stern of New York, won the class four cup, carrying the stars and stripes across the line two minutes and thirty-six seconds ahead of the Mimosa and five minutes and twenty-six seconds ahead of the Havela. Seven yachts started in this race.

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It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing. Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff. Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing. It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown

Vice-President.....M. P. Robinson

Cashier.....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSMENT OF 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the assessments are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenpax building, (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olia Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902.

2323

Cold Wave Refrigerators

We have just received our new style Cold Wave Gurney

Cleanable Refrigerators with beautiful white enameled provision chambers.

You can see at a glance whether this refrigerator is clean or not.

The cost of these new Cold Wave Goods is not ten per cent over the regular zinc lined Gurney.

We have them in all sizes and they are sold on very easy terms.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED.

Dealers in Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated Jewel stoves and Gurney refrigerators.

53, 55, 57 KING ST., HONOLULU.

President Roosevelt has requested Attorney General Knox to submit an opinion, says a Washington dispatch to the World, as to whether the combination controlling the anthracite coal output constitutes a trust within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act and the decision of the United States Supreme Court thereon.

INSURANCE

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(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1825.

Accumulated Funds.....\$1,075,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital.....\$1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

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The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenpax building, (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olia Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902.

2323

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

12 WARRANTED CURES FOR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scoury.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

PRIMO CASE IN 'FRISCO IN COURT OF APPEALS

Motion Is Made to Suspend the Decree.

The motion of Treasurer Wright to suspend the injunction in the Primo beer case will be argued before the court of appeals at San Francisco early in this month. In the meantime half a dozen saloons operating under the licenses declared invalid by Judge Esteve have been closed up and within a few months there will be none in operation in the city.

One of the chief points relied upon by the defendant in the support of the motion before the court of appeals is that the treasurer had no opportunity to make a showing, and that the plaintiffs in the case are in reality rival liquor dealers, who wish to drive a competitor out of business.

The points raised in the brief filed in the court of appeals saying why the motion should be granted are in substance as follows:

1. The motion should be granted because the whole proceeding from the title of the cause to the entry of the decree discloses that the suit is one against the Territory, over which the court has no jurisdiction, and that the real purpose of the suit is to regulate by injunction the liquor traffic within said Territory as between local and foreign manufacturers of beer.

2. The motion should be granted by this court because the court below had no power to enter its decree for want of suitable subject matter.

3. The motion should be granted because the case was not tried to determine rights of parties before the court, but for the purpose of entering a legislative decree.

4. The motion should be granted because the court below had no jurisdiction to adjudge and decree that the statute in question was null and void; and, moreover, because it had no jurisdiction to issue an injunction commanding and enjoining an officer of the government, his successors in office and all other persons acting in aid or assistance of him or them, from doing or permitting to be done any act or thing whatever under the annulled statute.

5. The motion should be granted because the act attacked was perfectly valid when enacted and was sanctioned and ratified, except possibly as to its discriminating features, by the very act of Congress that is said to have rendered it void.

6. The motion should be granted because it is apparent from the record that the plaintiffs' real cause of complaint is that their licenses are costing one thousand dollars each, while those of their competitors are costing but two hundred and fifty dollars each. But under the rule as announced in *Tierman vs. Rinker* they cannot be heard to complain because they are selling liquors other than beer.

Concluding their argument the appellants say:

"It is therefore finally submitted that this court has jurisdiction to hear and ought to grant this motion because it is manifest that the court below had no jurisdiction to issue the injunction in the manner and form in which the same was issued, for the reason that there was no proper party defendant before that court and that the suit was virtually one against the Territory of Hawaii; because there was no proper subject matter authorizing the court to issue an injunction under the principles and practice of courts of equity; because the suit was not tried to determine the rights of parties before the court but to adjust the liquor traffic of the Territory between outside and local competitors not parties to the record; because the court had no jurisdiction to enter a decree annulling and repealing a statute and restraining a governmental official and his successors in office and all other persons acting in aid or assistance of him or them, from doing or permitting to be done any act or thing under or by virtue of the statute so attempted to be annulled by the decree of the court; and, finally, because it is apparent from an inspection of the record that the plaintiffs' real cause of complaint is that their licenses are costing one thousand dollars each, while those of their competitors are costing but two hundred and fifty dollars each. But under the rule as announced in *Tierman vs. Rinker* they cannot be heard to complain because they are selling liquors other than beer.

"We believe, moreover, that this court will grant this motion at this time for the reason that this defendant, who is a high Territorial official, although fully convinced that the court below had no jurisdiction over him, has nevertheless, chosen rather to appeal to this court to make the order now asked for, rather than to proceed upon the assumption that the decree and injunction are void for want of jurisdiction. The only regrettable circumstance is that the court below should have entered a far-reaching decree of the character disclosed by the record without permitting the defendant, who is, as has been pointed out, a high Territorial official of the executive department of the government, to be heard as to its form or substance, and that the court below should have denied the appellant's motion to suspend the operation of the injunction pending the appeal, without giving any reason therefor.

"This court is therefore respectfully requested to grant this motion.

"HATCH & SILLIMAN,
"Counsel for Appellant."

The automatic fire extinguisher, turned on at the fire in the big upholstery store of Stead & Miller, Philadelphia, damaged the entire stock, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Judge Cox of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York decides that goods imported from Algiers came under the terms of the French reciprocity treaty.

Oahu Brown Men Cause Alarm on Coast.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—One might have thought oneself at the Honolulu railroad station when the steamship China unloaded her passengers at the Pacific Mail Company wharf yesterday. There were Japanese on every side. A couple of hundred Japanese came down the gangplank of the vessel while half as many more met them and escorted them to boarding houses in this city.

The Examiner says that the Japanese are going to Hawaii from Japan by the hundreds, and with the intention of coming here from Honolulu, after a brief stay in the islands. The Examiner says:

"More than 200 Japanese arrived here yesterday in the steamer of the Empress of China. They came from Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, where they have been working on the plantations. This influx of coolie labor from the Hawaiian Islands is alarming the immigration authorities, but they state that they are powerless to stem the tide. Late steamers from the Orient have brought hundreds of Japanese, who come here from the Hawaiian Islands. The immigration officials are unable to deny the Asiatic landing because of their coming from a port of the United States."

The influx of Japanese here is agitating the labor unions, and plans are being made to fight the invasion. Today a bill was introduced into Congress by Representative Robinson of Indiana, a Democrat, providing for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. His bill will have almost exactly the same scope as the Chinese exclusion law, and while meeting the views of the masses on the mainland, would be very detrimental to Hawaii's interests, as it would deprive Hawaii of its present chief source of labor. It would prevent the landing in the islands of a single Japanese plantation laborer. This bill is being pushed by the American Federation of Labor.

The following from the Fresno Republican, published in the center of the great grain and deciduous fruit district of the San Joaquin valley, gives the attitude and expectations of the farmers and the Japanese in the matter of handling the crop:

The reports from all over the state that labor is so scarce this year that it is feared there will be difficulty in handling the fruit crop, has set Fresno people to wondering just how this country will be affected. In previous years while the same cry has invariably been raised, there have always been enough people on hand to handle all the fruit. But there has been some apprehension felt because of the fact that the usual influx of Chinamen and Japanese into this city during the months of May and June has not yet commenced, and in spite of the cry that is made against the employment of Asiatic labor, the Chinese and Japanese are considered essential to take care of the crop.

Each year there are at least 3000 Chinamen in Fresno that remain here only while the fruit and grape picking season lasts. These men come from all over the state, being employed in the north in the early spring caring for the early fruit crops, and coming here just at the opening of the season. They are good workers and are usually satisfactory. During the past two or three years the number of Japanese coming here each year has gradually grown larger. Last year, according to the priests in charge of the Buddhist mission, there were 3000 of the "little brown men" in the country. They are a different class from the Chinese, being for a great part school boys from San Francisco, who occupy all their time in the summer vacation doing ranch work. But there are lots of men among them, too, who come from the north, and very many who come from Southern California, where they have been employed in handling the orange crops during the spring.

There is still plenty of time for the men to come here to handle this year's crop, and, according to those best in position to know, there will be plenty of Japanese and Chinese labor here this year; more, in fact, than there was last year. Well-known Chinamen say there will be as many Chinese as ever. R. Tsuchiya, agent here for the New World, a San Francisco Japanese newspaper, who has a branch office at No. 1306 Kern street, said yesterday to a Republican reporter that this year fully 5000 Japanese are expected. They will commence to arrive during July and contracts for their employment will soon be made.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

HILO RACE DAY A GREAT SUCCESS

The Hilo race meet of Friday and Saturday was reported a great success. With the exception of the cutting out of the mile race on Saturday, owing to Weller's lameness, and the omission of one or two of the minor races in which there were no entries, the meet went off according to program. Below is given a summary of the races:

FRIDAY, JULY 4.

Half-mile dash, purse \$125, \$25 of purse second money—Mollie Connors first, Del Vista second.
Three-fourths mile dash, \$125, \$25 second money—Harrison first, Nullah second.
Trotting and pacing, 2:18 class, for Holmes cup and \$150—Sambo first, Wayboy second.

Three-eighths mile dash, \$100 purse—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
One mile dash, \$100 purse, last two out of three—Wayboy first, Sambo second.
SATURDAY, JULY 5.
Half-mile dash, free-for-all, \$100 purse—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
Three-fourths mile, purse \$125—Del Vista first, Harrison second.
One-half mile dash, free-for-all, purse \$100—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
One and a quarter miles, \$125—Dixie land first, General Cronje second.
Ida Akau was given the purse as the most graceful equestrienne.

SATURDAY, JULY 5.

Half-mile dash, free-for-all, \$100 purse—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
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SATURDAY, JULY 5.

BEFOGGED.

The Story of Captain Twizzle's Revenge.

The little steamer Pudsey Dawson tumbled irresponsibly upon the heavy rollers off the Farallones. She had trundled down the coast from Oahu Bay, and now, in a dense white fog, she was waiting for the weather to clear enough to show the Heads.

"We're pretty well out," said Captain Twizzle, "but it's better to be way out than way in."

"Strikes me," said his mate, "that we're a little too far out. Some blame liner 'ull poke her nose in here and scoot us."

"Nonsense," responded the skipper, sharply. "If I can't get in, there's not a man on the Pacific that can."

"I dunno," continued the mate, "like as not the Emperor will smash through. She's due. And Cap'n Van Olinda, since he got his big ship, isn't paying much respect to weather. And he is a good man."

Captain Twizzle puffed out his chest under the blue jacket, bedewed with fog, and snuffed. "Oh, yes, he's a good man. But let me tell you, young fellow, that I don't reckon Van Olinda's any smarter than I am."

The mate pondered sluggishly. His effort to think was agreeably put on end, and he pulled the white rope. A hoarse, hoarse below rose into the air, and the fog seemed fairly to curdle. "I take it there's a craft out there to windward," he suggested.

"All right, all right," said his superior gruffly. "I guess that whistle will let 'em know we're around."

"I reckon it will," said the other. "What in blazes did you put a big trumpet like that on this dinky boat for? It's sacrilegiously the meant sacrilegiously indecent."

"Reasons plenty," returned Twizzle. "Now, I'd like you to recognize, young chap, that when I do things there's a reason behind 'em. Van Olinda, if he is master of a big steam plunger, isn't at ways able to give a good and sufficient reason for what he does. I've taught him things myself."

The mate sidled over respectfully. To hear Cap'n Twizzle, of the Pudsey Dawson, speak familiarly, nay, contemptuously, of Captain Van Olinda, who ruled the immense Emperor, and always wore a magnificent uniform with tails to the coat of, was a new approach to glory. "Taught him things?" he repeated, in an insinuating tone, as though the story must be delectable.

"Yes, and I'll teach him more!" roared Twizzle, quite infuriated with the memory of his last meeting with the haughty aristocrat of the Emperor.

"What's he done?" asked the mate, bluntly.

"Done! Why, his head's turned. I can recollect when he was skipper of the San Anton, the laughing-stock of the coast. And he actually told me, the last time I saw him, that I ought to live ashore. Said I had no chance of reaching his high position. Said I was getting too old to learn. But by Jimmy Cripps, I'll teach him something before very long. I'll make old Van get up on his hind legs and toddle."

There was a sudden shriek from a steam siren in the invisible, and master and mate peered out into the fog ahead. "That's must be the Emperor!" said the mate.

Captain Twizzle pulled his sou'wester over his eyes and cursed gently. "Well," he said finally, "if it is, Cap'n Van don't make port tonight. He'll just have to stand being a day late, and I hope the owners will fix him for it, too."

"He's evidently headed right in now," answered the mate.

Twizzle turned half around and eyed his subordinate. "Young fellow, I'll teach both you and Van something. Go down and tell the engineer to open his dampers. We are going to cruise around a bit. Tell him we want a lot of steam for the whistle."

The mate left the bridge to execute this command, and the skipper looked over his craft. "She's small, and sets low, and no masts to speak of. He won't see me, but I'll see him."

He didn't exactly see the Emperor with his eyes, but all his sea-bred sense told him that the big liner was fussing around a quarter of a mile ahead.

The Pudsey Dawson swung around under her master's hand, and headed for the invisible craft. The fog was denser and wetter than before.

Suddenly there was a sound as of a bulky cow in tall grass, and Twizzle pulled the whistle-cord. Again there issued that horrible, unearthly roar. The captain of the little steamer put his wheel over a little and edged toward the still invisible Emperor. They could now hear the thumping thrash of a propeller. The disproportionate trumpet of the coarser strain rumbled forth, and its rolling below shook the fog as though it were jelly. When the last mutter had died away, Twizzle and his mate listened intensely. There was silence.

"That's lesson number one," said Twizzle. "We've stopped him. If we whistle again, by Jimmy Cripps, I believe Van would reverse."

"What's up? What's your game, sir?" asked the mate.

Captain Twizzle cast a glimmering eye over the muffled waters, and gave his orders curtly. "Keep that blasted, silver-plated Emperor always in hearing. Whenever you see a good chance, run close and foot that whistle you were criticising a bit ago. See?"

The young mate "saw" enthusiastically. "I saw, sir. We won't give her room to turn around in. Cap'n Van Olinda will suppose that there's about five deep-

There was a sudden shriek from a steam siren in the invisible, and master and mate peered out into the fog ahead. "That's must be the Emperor!" said the mate.

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Three-fourths mile, purse \$125—Del Vista first, Harrison second.
One-half mile dash, free-for-all, purse \$100—Mollie Connors first, Nullah second.
One and a quarter miles, \$125—Dixie land first, General Cronje second.
Ida Akau was given the purse as the most graceful equestrienne.

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Trotting and pacing, 2:18

